Consumer Reports

"FACTS YOU NEED BEFORE YOU BUY"

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CONSUMERS UNION *is a non-profit organization chartered under the Membership Corporation Laws of New York State. Ratings of products represent the best judgment of staff technicians or of consultants in university, governmental or private laboratories. Samples for test are in practically all cases bought on the open market by CU's shoppers. Ratings are based on laboratory tests, carefully controlled use tests, the opinion of qualified authorities, the experience of a large number of persons, or on a combination of these factors. Even with rigorous tests, interpretation of findings is a matter on which expert opinion often differs. It is Consumers Union's pledge that opinions entering into its evaluations shall be as free from bias as it is possible to make them.*

FOR years, now, Consumers Union has been fighting inflation. It is likely that without that fight by CU and by other groups, prices would have climbed much higher than they are. In any case, the good fight has not prevented inflation nor saved CU from its consequences.

While you have been paying more for shoes and shirts, butter and meat, CU has been paying more for printing and paper, for products to be tested, and for machines with which to test them. Nor has it lagged behind others in increasing staff salaries as living costs rose.

Through this period, the CU Board of Directors has determinedly put off until the last possible moment a change in rates to offset the rise in costs. It has done this even while numerous other publications, despite soaring advertising revenues, have boosted their prices.

CU has no advertising revenues; it depends solely on the fees paid by its members. And reluctantly, CU's Board has been forced to take the long-deferred step, and increase subscription fees. The increase—from $4 to $5 a year for *Reports, Buying Guide* and *Bread & Butter*—will become effective on January 1st.

CU regrets the necessity for the rise, but it promises that in the years ahead, when consumers will continually be offered new products and new designs, and subjected to mounting pressures to buy, every effort will be made to increase the value of the *Reports* to members, so that it will be worth not one dollar, but a great many dollars, more to them.

MEMBERS of Consumers Union have always been permitted to renew their subscription in advance of expiration date, and to renew for periods up to three years at special rates. That privilege will be continued so that any present member of Consumers Union, no matter when his subscription expires, may send in his renewal before the end of December, 1946 at the old rates.

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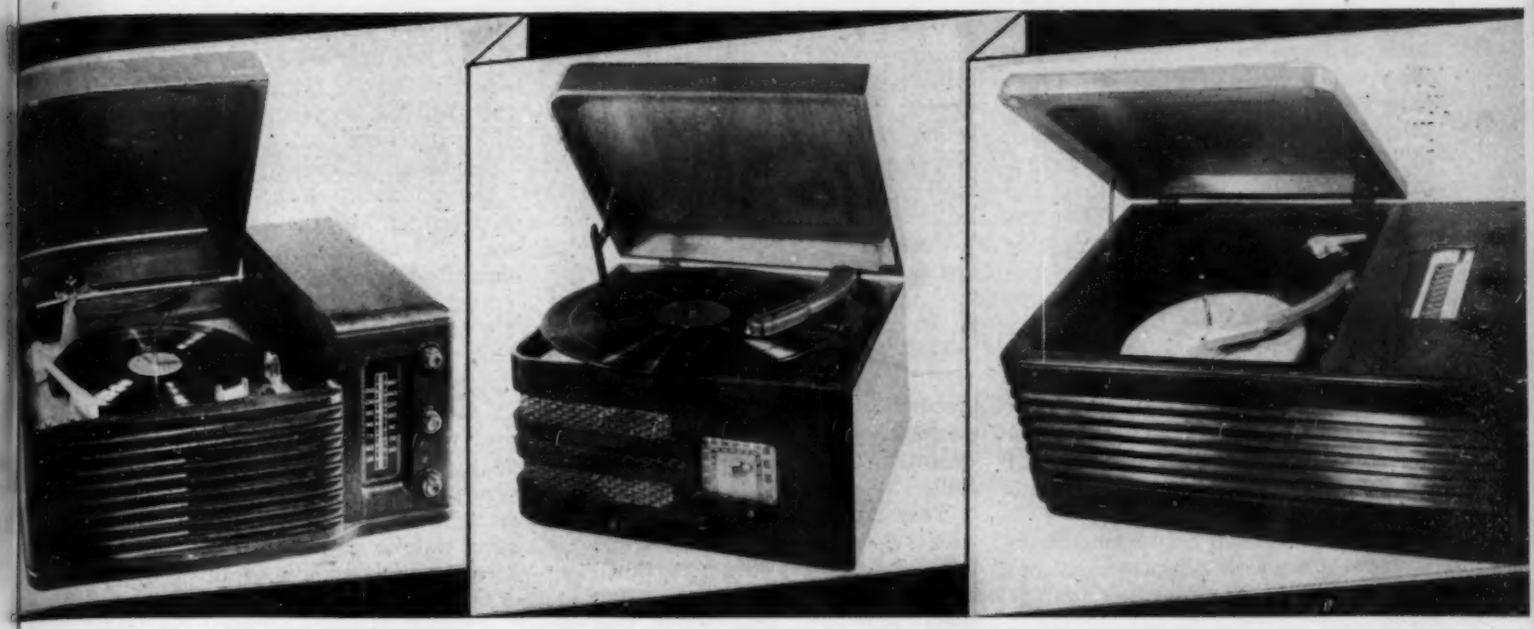


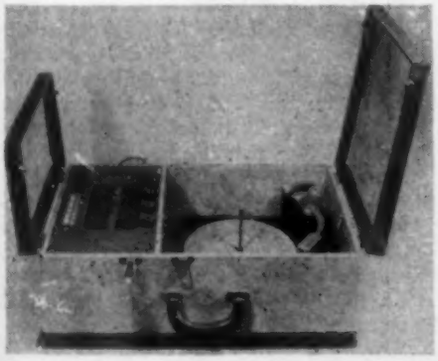
PHILCO 46-1203 (left), with automatic record changer, rated high on the "Acceptable" list. The "Not Acceptable" MECK (center) had shock and short-circuit hazard at the pickup arm; furthermore, as the illustration shows, the lid could not be closed with a 12-inch record. The STEWART-WARNER 90009-B (right) was judged the best of the table model radio-phonographs tested.

RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS

CU reports on tests of 23 new table models, some with record-changers and some manually operated. As with many other postwar radios, these are high priced, with many low in quality

IT'S an old story now to *Reports* readers that radio prices have just about doubled since before war, and that quality is not what it used to be. Table model radio-phonograph combinations are no exception. In cold dollars and cents terms: it used to be possible to get a good table combination for $25 and less; today, the lowest-priced model costs $50.

This report deals with CU's tests of 23 table model radio-phonographs.



The "luggage-type" cabinet of the FADA 637, (above) tended to open when the set was held in carrying position. There was no provision for an external antenna.

Of these, 15 had record-changers, seven had ordinary single-play turntables, and one a single-play phonograph with some semi-automatic features. One of the seven—the *Recordio* — having an ordinary single-play record player had, in addition, a device for home recording. Prices of the single-play machines ranged from $50 to $80; record-changing models cost $64 to $130; the combination of radio-phonograph-recorder was priced at $157.

LISTENING TESTS USED

The most important consideration in a radio or a phonograph is how it sounds. In the case of a small instrument this can almost be stated as, "How bad does it sound?" for no small speaker and cabinet can give high fidelity. The "badness" can manifest itself in any one or a combination of several ways: the tone may be muffled, boomy, tinny, muddy, fuzzy or just plain unpleasant; speech may be lacking in sibilants, or otherwise difficult to understand. While various laboratory measurements, such as those of frequency response and harmonic distortion, do show tonal deficiencies, it was considered desirable to supplement the laboratory tests with listening tests during which the instruments performed under more or less normal conditions.

Preliminary "blindfold" listening tests by a jury of three trained listeners were made in an effort to eliminate those radios and phonographs

A novel lid which did not quite hit the mark was that on the CONCORD (above). The open lid gave good accessibility but tended to be a finger-smasher.

which produce speech or music of such poor quality that they are "Not Acceptable" no matter how good they may be in other respects. In doing this, the three literally blindfolded listeners judged speech and music reproduction in both radios and phonographs of each set. Those sets which were unanimously rated poor with respect to either speech or musical reproduction in either the phonograph or the radio section were given a "Not Acceptable" rating, without being subjected to further test. The other sets were then put through the standard laboratory procedures described in past issues of the *Reports* (detailed in the February 1946 issue).

These preliminary listening tests clearly placed four phonographs and two radios into the "Not Acceptable" class.

One other consideration which put the "Not Acceptable" tag on several models was poor functioning of the record changers. It should be explained that most radio manufacturers, when they produce combination models, purchase the record-changer assembly from one of several houses that manufacture these devices. The record changers are then installed in the radio manufacturer's cabinet as an integral part of the equipment. As a result, numerous radios of different manufacturers will have the same record-changing apparatus.

To test the recorder section of the *Recordio*, music coming through the radio was recorded, and speech was recorded through the microphone provided with the set. Since this was the only recorder combination which CU shoppers were able to buy, comparison of the *Recordio* with other brands is not possible; however, the recording characteristics of the *Recordio* were considered satisfactory for an instrument of this type despite a deficiency in the high treble tones.

The radio sections of most table model combinations are designed for use on either a-c or d-c current. The phonographs of all of them can be used only on alternating current, however—a sad fact for would-be buyers who live in one of the few direct-current areas. Since ac-dc motors are more elaborate and expensive than a-c motors, they are not used with ordinary record changers.

One of the single-record players—the *Philco* 46-1201—is of novel design in that each record is played and turned off automatically. To play either a ten-inch or a twelve-inch record, one simply opens a narrow lid on the front of the cabinet, pushes in the record and closes the lid, whereupon the record begins to play. When the record is finished, the phonograph shuts itself off.

Some of the radios tested exhibited a characteristic which, while not quite warranting a "Not Acceptable" rating, still is undesirable. It can be described as the need to turn the volume control knob all the way on for ordinary listening instead of only part-way on, as is usual. This may happen with either the phonograph or the radio section. There are several reasons why this is undesirable. In the first place, there may be some phonograph records in anyone's collection—usually among the older records—which are recorded at a low level; or the phonograph may be equipped with a soft-tone needle; or a weak station may be desired. In all these cases the radio will not play as loudly as may be desired simply because the volume control will already have been advanced all the way. In addition, there is always the possibility that the condition may become more aggravated as the radio ages.

In general, "Not Acceptable" record changers gave unreliable performance. Some jammed or chipped records; others occasionally dropped two records at a time. Detailed ratings of the various makes of record changers will be published in an early issue.

The RECORDIO (above) had a device for recording as well as the conventional radio and phonograph. The price ($157) makes it a luxury except for those who want to make many records at home.

In the following ratings, unless otherwise noted, the prices given are current OPA ceilings for Zone I.

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of over-all quality without extra credit, however, for the presence of an automatic record changer)

Stewart-Warner 90009-B (Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago) $99.95, cost at the time of purchase. General Instrument 205 record changer. Six tubes including rectifier. Relatively good tone despite limited bass. Excellent volume. Low useful sensitivity. Poor automatic volume control. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Sample tested had slight hum; developed a slipping dial drive. No shock hazard.

Recordio 6B10 (Wilcox-Gay Corp., Charlotte, Mich.). $157.21. Manual record player and home recording device. Eight tubes including rectifier and tuning eye. Good tone. Very low usable sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Poor automatic volume control. Recording was judged satisfactory for home use. No shock hazard.

Philco 46-1203 (Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia). $111.45 Philco automatic record changer. Six tubes including rectifier. Narrow tone range. Excellent volume. Fairly high usable sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Fair automatic volume control. Sample tested had slight hum. No shock hazard. The remarks made under the description of Philco 46-1201 regarding undesirable special parts apply also to this Philco.

Arvin 558 (Noblitt-Sparks Industries Inc., Columbus, Ind.). $56.70. Five tubes including rectifier. Manual record player. Narrow tone range. Very good volume. Fair sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Fair automatic volume control. Sample tested had slight hum. No shock hazard.

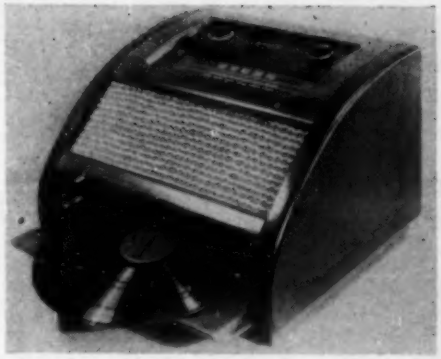
DeWald A605 (DeWald Radio Mfg. Corp, NYC 3). $97.35. General Instrument 205 record changer. Six tubes including rectifier. Less than average bass response. Fairly good volume. Fair sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Fair automatic volume control. Sample tested developed slight hum. No shock hazard.

Fada 637 (Fada Radio & Electric Co., Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.). $97.20. General Instrument 205 record changer. Six tubes including rectifier. Relatively good tone range despite limited bass. Excellent volume. Fairly high loop sensitivity but no provision for connecting external antenna. Fairly good rejection of interfering stations. Poor automatic volume control. Sample tested had a poorly calibrated dial. Shock hazard on record changer. This model was in a luggage-type cabinet; however, the provision for fastening while carrying was poorly designed.

Motorola 65F11 (Galvin Mfg. Corp., Chicago 51). $97.20. Motorola B-24-RC record changer. Six tubes including rectifier. Less than average bass response. Excellent volume. Poor usable sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Fair automatic volume control. Sample tested had hum, and its tuning range was limited. No shock hazard.

Concord 554-3-61C (Concord Radio Corp., Chicago). $102.95, cost at the time of purchase. Detrola 550 record changer. Six tubes including rectifier. Less than average bass response. Good volume. Very low usable sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Very poor automatic volume control. Poor dial calibration. Dial plate was chipped on sample tested. No shock hazard.

Temple E-511 (Templetone Radio Mfg. Corp., New London, Conn.). $60.95. Manual player. Five tubes including rectifier. Narrow tone range. Very good volume. Fair usable sensitivity. Fair rejection of interfering stations. Good automatic volume control. Limited amplification on phonograph. Short-circuit hazard on four screw heads in the bottom of the cabinet; however, these were recessed and unlikely to be touched in normal use.



Record-changing, though manual, is made relatively easy by the novel design incorporated in the PHILCO 46-1201 (above).

Philco 46-1201 (Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia). $79.90. Semi-automatic single-record playing phonograph for playing only 12-inch and 10-inch records (no smaller records). Servicemen warn Philco purchasers that the Philco Company goes in for special parts (such as the combination radio-phono switch and volume control) but does not seem to accept reponsibility for furnishing a sufficient number of these parts to the repair trade. Five tubes including rectifier. Narrow tone range. Good volume. Poor sensitivity. Poor rejection of interfering stations. Poor automatic volume control. Sample tested had poor dial calibration. No shock hazard.

Lemons

ABOUT the best place to get lemons these days is at the radio store. There have always been "lemons" among radios, automobiles, refrigerators and every other type of mechanical and electrical product the consumer buys. But before the war, the lemons were comparatively infrequent. Now, the buyer of a product can consider himself lucky if his equipment reaches him in good working order.

The situation is particularly acute with radios. No matter how good the design and performance as they show up in the tests, no matter how high the price or impressive the brand name, faults may show up in the product you buy. Even the thousand dollar *Scott* radio rated in the last *Reports*, quickly developed switch troubles which put it out of commission and required servicing.

When you buy a radio, therefore, start by looking for a brand whose design gave it a high rating in the CU's tests, and then get a clear written guarantee of free repairs for a reasonable period (at least three months).

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following radios were rated "Not Acceptable" because, in the opinion of a panel of listeners, the radio portion had poor tone:

Admiral 6RT41-5B1-MA (Admiral Corp., Chicago). $64.80.

Zenith 5R086 (Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago). $86.95.

The following radios were rated "Not Acceptable" because in the opinion of a panel of listeners, the phonograph portion had poor tone:

Bendix 656A (Bendix Radio, Baltimore). $107.95.

ECA 106 (Electronic Corp. of America, Brooklyn, N. Y.). $89.95.

Emerson 506 (Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., NYC). $123.20. The working parts (chassis and loudspeaker) appeared to be identical with the $20 Emersons. Allowing $20 for the record changer, the consumer would seem to be paying about $80 extra for the woodwork and the dial.

Olympic 6-504L (Hamilton Radio Corp., NYC 11). $59.35.

The following radios were rated "Not Acceptable" because their record changer models were judged to be poor.

Admiral 6RT42-5B1 (Admiral Corp., Chicago). $77.20. Admiral RC150 changer.

Alden's Cat. No. 40B1517L (Alden's, Chicago). $64.50, cost at the time of purchase. Maguire ARC-1 changer.

Olympic 6-617 (Hamilton Radio Corp., NYC). $119.95. Seeburg changer.

RCA 55U (RCA Victor Division, Camden, N. J.). $86.35. Admiral RC150 changer.

Viewtone PC-101 (Viewtone Television & Radio Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.). $86.80, cost at the time of purchase. Maguire ARC-1 changer.

The following radios were rated "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Meck PM-5C5-DW10 (John Meck Industries, Inc., Plymouth, Ind.). $49.80, cost at the time of purchase. Extreme short circuit and shock hazard on the pickup arm. This *Meck* radio had no loop antenna, using instead a piece of foil for an antenna, a thoroughly undesirably practice except in the cheapest radios. No dial light.

Teletone 115 (Teletone Radio Co., NYC). $52.60. This radio, like other Teletones tested for far, had an objectionable hum.

A report on eight table models

THE growing popularity of miniature-size color photographs has brought into the market various types of viewers to illuminate and magnify the tiny pictures. Viewers of the simplest type—hand viewers which are held to the eye—were rated in the July *Reports*. This report rates table-type viewers.

Table viewers are not inexpensive. The cheapest which CU was able to purchase was the $7.50 *Esdy*, a rather flimsy instrument giving relatively low magnification of the slide. The two best viewers, the *Adel* and the *Kimac*, cost $19.75 and $29.50 respectively.

One serious limitation of all viewers is that pictures in them can be seen by only one person at a time.

For those who have a great many color transparencies, and who want to look at them or show them quite often without going to the trouble of setting up a projector and a screen (projectors and screens will be rated in an early issue) the table viewer is a convenient instrument.

Where hand viewers rely on daylight or other external light for illumination of the color transparencies, table viewers are wired to provide their own light sources. A typical table viewer consists of an electric lamp, a diffusing screen over which the transparency is placed, and a double-convex magnifying lens large enough so that the picture can be viewed with both eyes, with the lens at normal reading distance from the eyes.

A few of the table viewers are so constructed that light enters from the sides, illuminating the frames of the transparencies. Some persons do not find this objectionable, but others feel that it destroys the illusion of looking at an actual scene rather than at a framed photograph. All of the viewers having simple magnifying lenses cause some distortion, mainly curvature which is apparent at the edges of the pictures. In general, the greater the magnification the greater is this type of distortion.

In a few viewers the lens is not large enough to permit both eyes to see the entire picture at the same time. Some persons find this seriously objectionable while others are not even aware of it unless it is pointed out to them. The illumination was adequate in most of the viewers, though in a few, the intensity was somewhat low.

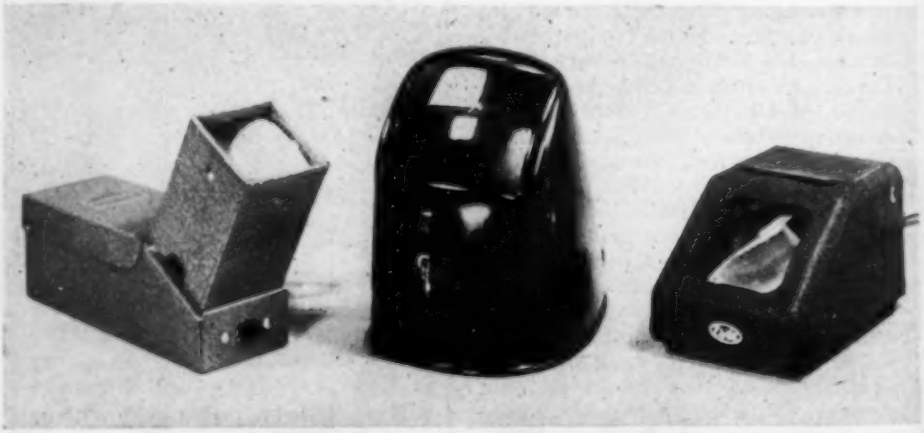
Two of the viewers were of unique design, but with price tags which place them out of reach of most persons who might like their special qualities. One, the *Novex*, selling for $56.85, is a combination viewer-projector. Used as a viewer, it shows the picture on a seven-inch-square ground glass. Despite its rather serious fault of uneven illumination when used in this way, many persons preferred this means of viewing transparencies to any other type of table viewer. Unlike the image seen on other viewers, that produced in the *Novex* is free of distortion with no curvature at the edges.

The *Copeland* viewer, a $75 affair, is under some circumstances by far the best of all the viewers, and under others, almost worthless. The magnification is provided by a large concave mirror which forms what is known as a "virtual image"; but the image is formed at such distance that nearsighted persons cannot bring it into sharp focus.

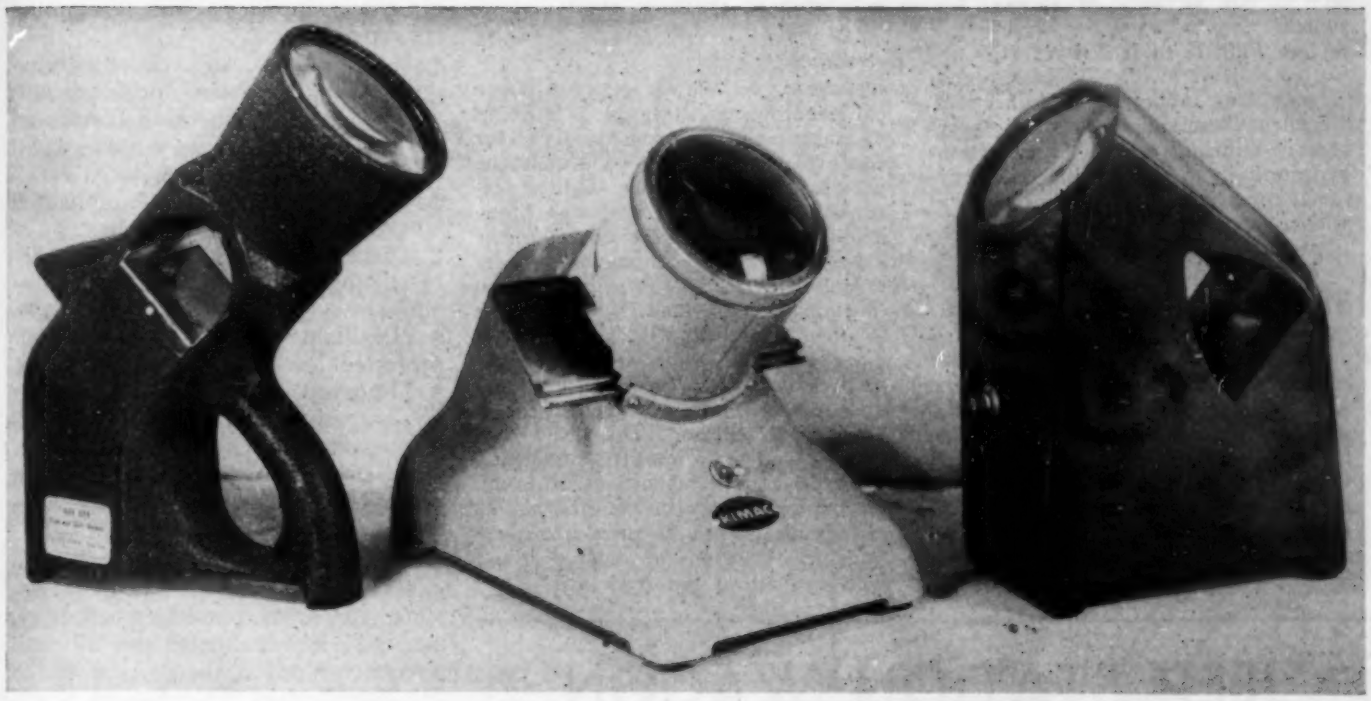
The *Copeland* also has the fault that unless it is used in a darkened room, the user sees not only the enlarged picture, but also his own reflection from a semi-transparent plane mirror which is part of the optical system. There is a further disadvantage that the viewer is not designed to be taken apart for cleaning, and sooner or later, despite a dust cover supplied with the viewer, enough dust will accumulate on the inner surfaces to interfere seriously with its utility.

Yet the fact remains that when it is used in a darkened room by persons with good vision, it provides a large, sharp, relatively undistorted image of the transparency, and gives a surprisingly good illusion of depth. The *Copeland* is provided with a rheostat so that the intensity of the illumination can be varied, but this is of doubtful value since the brightest illumination is none too bright.

The *Adel* viewer is unique in that it contains three flashlight cells to



Left to right are shown the $11.95 FODECO, the $19.75 ADEL, and the $7.50 ESDY. The ADEL was judged best of all the viewers tested.



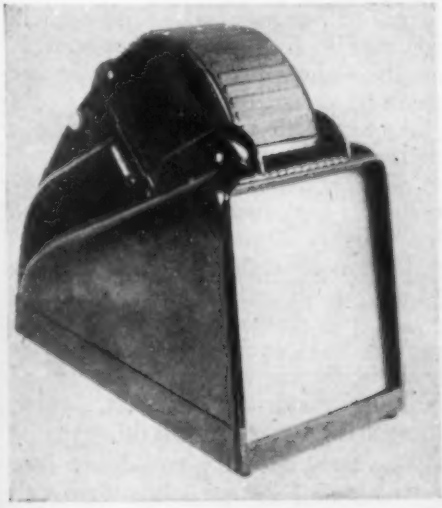
The BEE BEE (left), at $13.25, was so top-heavy that it tipped over easily. The $29.50 KIMAC (center) was judged generally satisfactory. The $12.50 BAUSCH & LOMB (right) was good but fairly difficult to reassemble after cleaning.

provide illumination where house current is not available or for use in addition to the house-current light to increase the intensity of illumination.

Acceptable

(*In estimated order of over-all quality.*)

Adel Model 200 (Precision Products Corp., Burbank, Calif.). $19.75. 2⅜ x 3⅝ inch rectangular viewing lens. Lens system consists of two plano-convex lenses. About 2½x magnification. Auxiliary illumination with three flash-light cells for use without house current or to increase intensity of house current illumination. Good brightness, with grainless opal glass diffuser. Switch turns on battery light, but no switch is provided for house current—plug must be pulled out to turn off. Construction is such as to exclude light from sides. Plastic body. Transparencies are inserted at top and they drop into neat pile under viewer as new slides are inserted. Generally a small, compact, and well-designed instrument.



A combination viewer-projector, the NOVEX (above) makes use of a flat ground glass viewing screen.

Kimac (Kimac Co., Old Greenwich, Conn.). $29.50. 3¼ inch round viewing lens. Lens system consists of two plano-convex lenses. About 3x magnification. Good brightness with grainless opal glass diffuser. Construction permits some light leakage at sides. Sturdy metal construction.

Bausch & Lomb (Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.). $12.50. 3¼ inch round viewing lens. About 2x magnification. Good brightness with blue-tinted though somewhat grainy diffusing glass to improve color of light. Construction permits light to enter at sides. Plastic body. Printed directions should be followed carefully in reassembling after cleaning or replacement of bulb.

Fodeco Pocket Viewer, Model 105 (Technical Devices Corporation, Roseland, N. J.). $11.95. 2 inch square plano-convex viewing lens too small for both eyes to see entire picture simultaneously. About 2½x magnification. Good illumination. Blue-tinted opal glass diffuser. Some leakage of light from sides. Detachable lens mount can be stored inside viewer, which folds into small, compact unit, with space for several dozen cardboard mounted slides.

Esdy (Scientific Development Corp., NYC). $7.50. 2¼ inch square viewing lens—too small for both eyes to see entire picture simultaneously. About 2x magnification. Fair brightness somewhat lacking in uniformity with picture reflected to lens from very poor metal mirror. Construction is such as to exclude light from sides. Rather flimsy metal body, but small and compact. Slides are pushed through slot in top of viewer and col-

The COPELAND SUPER VIEWER, costing $75, was judged excellent by some, poor by others, as a result of construction which produces a "virtual image."

lect in pile at back of viewer. No switch.

Bee Bee Film & Slide Viewer (Q-O-S Corp., N. Y.). $13.25. 3¼ inch round viewing lens. About 2x magnification. Excellent illumination, marred by very grainy diffusing glass. Construction permits light to enter at sides. Sturdy metal construction, but it is top-heavy with a narrow base so that it is easily tipped over. Extra metal slide for 35 mm. strip film.

The following, listed separately, is a combination viewer and projector.

Novex Combination Projector and Viewer (Utility Supply Co., Chicago). $56.85. Picture, enlarged about 5 times, is projected on ground glass. (See text for discussion of merits of this type of viewer.) Brightness good, illumination on ground glass not uniform. Projector-type slide holder did not work as smoothly as holders on other projectors. Plastic and metal body. Characteristics as projector good.

(The following is recommended with reservations; see text.)

Copeland Super Viewer (Barnett Optical Laboratories, Chicago). $75. About 4x magnification, provided by large concave mirror (see text). Cannot be used satisfactorily by near-sighted persons. Is best used in darkened room. Though it is possible to take the viewer apart for cleaning and to reassemble it, this is a difficult operation involving considerable risk of damage to the instrument. Body of viewer made of wood and plastic. Rheostat permits dimming of light. Viewer gives undistorted image and excellent three-dimensional illusion. Takes 3¼ x 4 inch as well as 35 mm. transparencies. Under favorable conditions it is by far the best of all the viewers, but its serious disadvantages make it a questionable buy even for most of those who can afford the high price.

JEEP STATION WAGON

Its accent on useful features and elimination of "frills" makes this Jeep a boon to those who need such transportation

IN a recent article (*Consumer Reports*, September 1946), CU commented on the utility of the station wagon, as well as its drawbacks of antiquated wooden body and soft top, high first cost and high upkeep. Most of the station wagon deficiencies mentioned in that article do not apply to the new *Willys Jeep* Station Wagon.

This vehicle, which, in construction, is a far cry from most station wagons currently on the market, manages to provide maximum utility with a minimum of the frills, and at low running cost.

The list of bad features which it *doesn't have* is imposing—and worth serious consideration. For example:

- It has no expensive, heavy, sure-to-be-dented fenders.
- Tires can be changed or inspected, or chains applied, with maximum convenience.
- It has a low, short hood, giving good vision downward for the driver.
- Front-end treatment is functional—similar to but slightly more decorative than the "civilian *Jeep*."
- The hood has no complicated hinges to get out of alignment.
- There is no expensive, fragile, air-restricting grille in front of the radiator.
- Headlights are in the same well-protected location as on the *Jeep*.
- The windshield, though divided, is not excessively slanted, with the result that it is better optically and gives more protection from the sun than the windshield on most station wagons.

A neat, compact car, the JEEP STATION WAGON is useful for farm and other transportation that requires much hauling.

The Willys Station Wagon has no excessive front or rear overhang, despite its seven-passenger capacity, and is *22 inches shorter* over-all than a *Plymouth* sedan, the shortest of the "all three" class. The over-all width is only 68 inches (other cars range from 72 to 80 inches). Tread is standard.

The tires are far more adequate than on other station wagons. Payload (rated carrying capacity of four tires minus road weight of car—shipping weight plus 150 pounds) with 4-ply tires is approximately 550 pounds, against a 130-lb. average payload for the "all three" class station wagons in 1942.

STEEL BODY

The Jeep station wagon body is of steel, with a one-piece steel roof, and a steel floor with wooden skid rails set in; it is therefore relatively safe and durable. It is painted to look like a station wagon body—and it will continue to look like one, instead of an abandoned shed, after four or five years of casual care.

Approximate interior dimensions of the body are:

- *Back of front seat to tail gate*, 67 inches. (The average station wagon has roughly 20 inches more.)
- *Width*, 59 inches.
- *Height*, 49 inches.
- *Distance between the wheel housings* is 43½ inches—not quite wide enough to carry 4-foot sheets of building materials laid flat, which some station wagons will do.

The body has only two doors (see discussion of 2-door advantages and disadvantages in the September *Reports*). The rear seat, which is full width, is reached by folding forward

part of the front seat. A seat for one (the 7th passenger) is set crosswise at the back corner of the body, and is reached through a folding section of the rear seat. All seats except the driver's are removable, as is customary in station wagons, and can be used outside the car for picnicking, etc.

Tail gate and rear window are conventional. The floor is flat (many station wagon floors are not). The spare tire is mounted at the right rear, inside, where it is easy to get at even when the vehicle is loaded, does not add to tail gate weight, and does not get chummy with the passengers.

This Jeep has a wheelbase of 104 inches—8 inches shorter than *Studebaker* Champion or *Nash* 600. Rear springs are conventional, front wheels are individually sprung, the suspension being similar to that of the 1942 and earlier *Studebaker*, a type which gave very good roadability, particularly on curves. Riding qualities are said to be surprisingly good, but will be reported on as soon as CU consultants can obtain a vehicle for a road test.

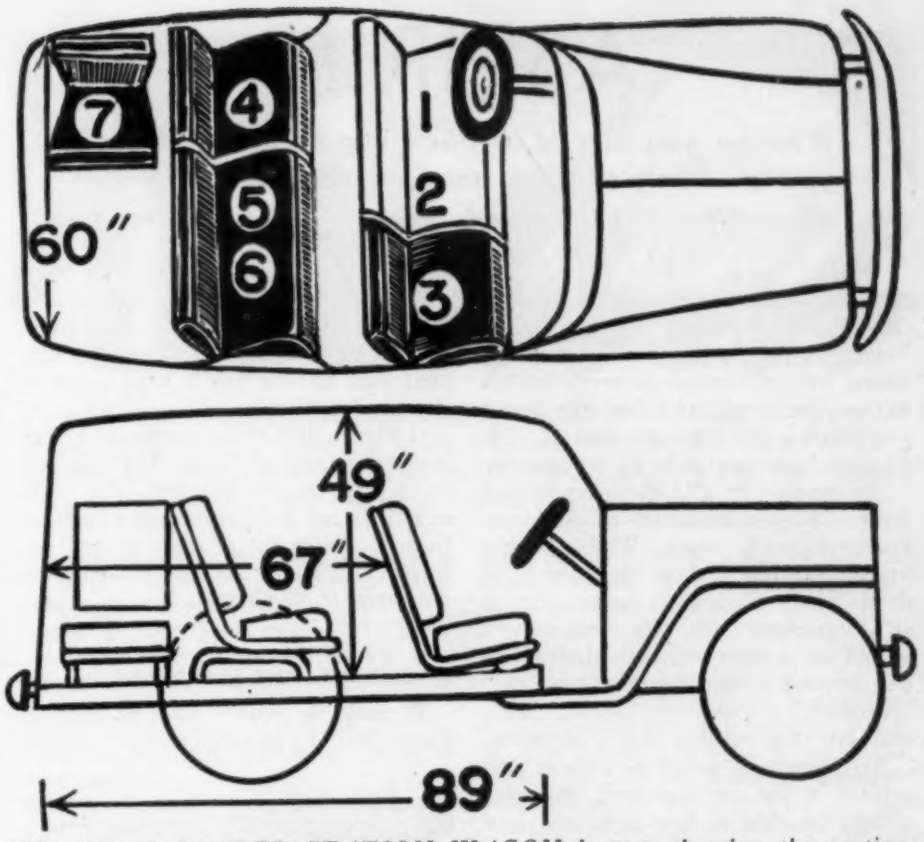


Diagram of the JEEP STATION WAGON layout, showing the seating arrangement and the spacing of the interior. Seats 1 and 2 (top) are permanent; others may be removed to make space for freight.

TOUGH ENGINE

The power-plant, improved over that in the 1942 *Willys* passenger car, is much the same as that used in the war-time and the civilian Jeeps. It is neither news nor overstatement to say that it is one of the toughest engines in use.

Being a four-cylinder engine, it runs with more vibration than a six, but it is simpler to work on (and some thousands of ex-Army mechanics know how to work on it), and more economical. (The latter, because —size for size—a Four has less internal friction.) Overdrive is standard equipment on this car, and its use serves to cut down engine vibration at the higher car speeds, in addition to its usual function of reducing engine speed, increasing engine and clutch life and gasoline and oil mileage.

Top speed is given as 65 miles per hour. Gasoline economy is expected to be superior to any other standard-size car, except possibly when operating with full load in very hilly territory.

CU's power rating factor shows the Jeep station wagon to be slightly, but not seriously, underpowered as compared with other station wagons. On the other hand (as with all overdrive-equipped cars) five forward speeds are available, if you know how to use them.

Obviously, the Jeep station wagon is no substitute for the family sedan. No station wagon—or "estate wagon" either—is as cosy or luxurious as a passenger car, or as quiet. A station wagon is, or should be, a work car. The Jeep's commercial usefulness is obvious (in fact, Willys promises to market it, with steel panels replacing glass, as a sedan delivery truck). As a second car, for the endless errands of the home owner, especially in the country; for camping trips, for vacations with children, or where one car must double for business and pleasure, the Jeep is a very serviceable and economical vehicle.

The retail price of the Willys station wagon has been set by the OPA at $1447 including overdrive and some deluxe equipment. (To this price the Federal excise tax and freight, roughly $100, must be added to arrive at the delivered price.)

In the chaotic price juggling of 1946 this appears high, even after allowance for the $300 premium over a 4-door sedan that station wagons usually carry. Providing riding and handling prove to be satisfactory, and in terms of utility rather than price, the Jeep Station Wagon appears close to being a Best Buy.

STATISTICAL TABLE

(For comparison with figures for other cars in August REPORTS. *See definition of terms in August* REPORTS.*)*

MAKE AND MODEL: WILLYS "JEEP" STATION WAGON

OVER-ALL LENGTH: 174.8 INCHES

WHEELBASE: 104 INCHES

SHIPPING WEIGHT: 2800 POUNDS

TIRE CAPACITY: 530 POUNDS

GEAR RATIO: 4.88 TO 1 (OVERDRIVE, 3.52 TO 1)

POWER RATING: 150 AT 31 MILES PER HOUR

COMPRESSION RATIO: 6.48 TO 1

PISTON DISPLACEMENT: 134.2 CUBIC INCHES

ENGINE REVOLUTIONS PER MILE: 3785 (OVERDRIVE, 2730)

GAS MIXTURE PER MILE: 147 CUBIC FEET (OVERDRIVE, 106)

BRAKE LOADING: 27 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH

REPAIR TIME: (1942 SEDAN) 35.1 HRS.

ASPIRIN

Whether you pay 5¢ or 85¢ for a hundred tablets, you are likely to get a standard material of known composition, CU found in testing 65 brands

DESPITE advertising claims for the superiority of particular brands of aspirin, CU chemists found little difference between brands except the price. All but one brand —*Certified Pharmacal*—met U. S. Pharmacopoeia standards for aspirin.

Prices paid by CU shoppers ranged from 2¢ per hundred to 85¢ per hundred with about 70% of the brands costing 29¢ or less per hundred. Since all brands were alike in all important respects, consumers would be wise to disregard descriptive terms such as "pure," "genuine," "certified," "dissolves faster," etc., and buy the aspirin that's cheapest.

You probably won't be able to find aspirin at 2¢ per hundred, but you should be able to buy it almost any time at less than 20¢ per hundred. Many drug, cut rate, and department stores use aspirin as a "leader" or "special" and sell it at considerably less than the usual price. Aspirin is most economically bought in hundred tablet or larger bottles when they are on sale.

THE BAYER STORY

A brief review of the Bayer story will help explain how some firms can sell aspirin for considerably more than others and keep on selling it.

At the turn of the century the German firm of Bayer, unable to get a patent on acetylsalicylic acid in Europe, obtained one from the U. S. Patent Office, and for the next 17 years no other brand of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) could be sold in this country. This monopoly forced Americans to pay about 11 times as much for aspirin tablets as Europeans did.

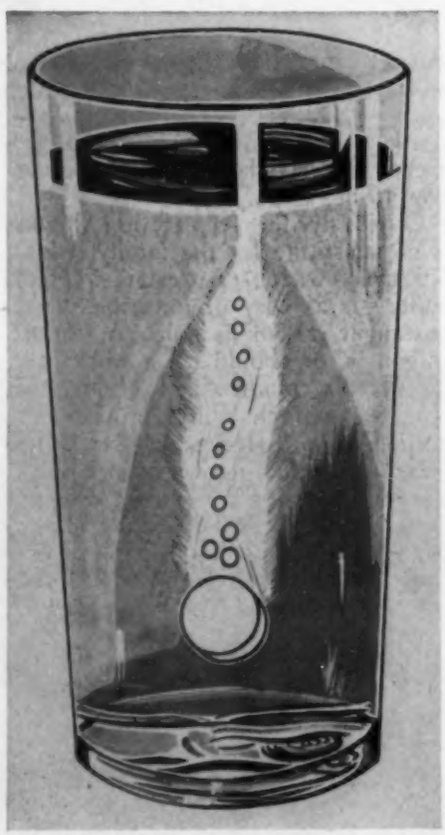
When this profitable patent expired in 1917, the resulting competition forced the Bayer Company into an expensive advertising campaign claiming this product to be the one and only *genuine* aspirin. It wasn't until 17 years later, in 1934, that the Federal Trade Commission ordered Bayer to cease and desist from representing that the word "aspirin" was a Bayer trade-mark, and that aspirin not made by Bayer was counterfeit. By this time the public had been pretty thoroughly sold on the idea that you had to pay a high price to get good aspirin.

Today a 100 tablet bottle of Bayer aspirin is marked "price 75¢" though it may be bought for less. But Bayer's does not have the unique distinction of being the highest priced aspirin. "Tabloid" aspirin, put out by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., costs 85¢.

MUST MEET SAME STANDARDS

It may be worth 85¢ to you to know that the same brand of aspirin that relieves your headache is relieving the headaches of "all the great exploring and military expeditions." But *all* aspirin tablets — whether marked N.F. (National Formulary), U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopoeia), Acetylsalicylic Acid or simply Aspirin—are required by law to meet the same standards of purity and identity. The U.S.P. states that aspirin tablets must contain not less than 95% and not more than 105% of the labeled amount of acetylsalicylic acid. The only brand which did not meet this specification—*Certified Pharmacal* — contained about 0.4 grain less than the minimum specification.

The U.S.P. also states that the tablets should be packed in well-closed containers. Absorption of moisture causes the tablets to decompose into acetic acid and salicylic acid. This change can be detected by a strong vinegary odor emanating from a newly opened bottle of aspirin tablets. CU technicians found only one brand—the same *Certified Pharmacal* — which contained excessive free salicylic acid.



Many words are written in aspirin ads, singing the virtues of "quick solubility" of the aspirin in water. Actually, it makes no difference, for aspirin must travel a long road through the digestive channel before it goes into action.

ADVERTISEMENTS MISLEADING

Quick disintegration time, hence quick relief from pain, was another claim dreamed up by Bayer's ad writers. Other brands followed suit with labels reading "dissolves quickly," "disintegrates promptly," etc. Actually, the speed with which an aspirin tablet dissolves in water is no indication of the speed with which it is absorbed by the system, nor of the speed of relief from minor aches and pains.

Before aspirin can act on a headache it must pass through the stomach into the small intestine. How long this takes depends on many factors (see June, 1946 *Reports*, "Bayer Aspirin.")

According to medical authorities aspirin is probably the safest and most efficient of all analgesics. However, it is not quite the harmless cure-all the companies selling it would have you believe.

Some persons are sensitive to it. In these cases even very small doses may cause symptoms of aspirin poisoning—skin eruptions, swelling of lips and face, nausea and vomiting. If you show any symptoms of sensitivity to it, don't take any more. If you suffer from stomach ulcer, asthma, hay fever or eczema you should take aspirin only under a doctor's supervision.

Aspirin should be taken with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda, to prevent gastric irritation. Taking it with milk or after food also helps to prevent gastric irritation.

Some medical investigators feel that indiscriminate and prolonged use of aspirin as a cure-all may be a factor in causing heart disease. It has been found also that large doses of aspirin given over a long period of time, may impede normal coagulation of the blood unless vitamin K is administered simultaneously.

So, though aspirin is quite safe for most people when used for the temporary relief of occasional aches and pains, one should not fail to recognize the hazards connected with its habitual and indiscriminate use.

Nor should one allow its analgesic effects to take the place of needed medical attention. Continued pain may be an indication of serious illness. Aspirin cannot cure the ill, and its use for temporary relief of unpleasant *symptoms* should never be considered as a satisfactory treatment.

CU technicians examined 65 brands of aspirin for amount of aspirin per tablet and for free salicylic acid. Except for the brand mentioned above no significant differences in quality were found in the brands tested. They are rated in order of increasing cost per hundred tablets.

The prices given are those paid for the test samples. Except where prices are fixed, considerable variation may be found from store to store and during special sales.

The difference between two brands of aspirin lies in the money you pay for them, rather than in what the bottles contain. An unknown brand at 2¢ a hundred was found by test to be essentially the same as the 85¢ per hundred TABLOID, made by Burroughs Wellcome.

ACCEPTABLE

(In order of increasing cost per hundred.)

Dr. Sachs (Dr. Sachs Laboratories, Inc., Chicago). 2¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Chem-Pur (Products Corp. of America, Chicago). 4¢ per hundred. (Regular price 19¢.) Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Troy (Troy Pharmacal Co., San Francisco). 5¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Hobart's (Special Sale Products Co., Boston). 7¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Merit (Merit Drug Co., San Francisco). 8¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Certified Brand (Certified Aspirin Co., NYC). 9¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Zalco (Zalco Co., St. Paul, Minn.). 9¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Gimbels (Gimbel Brothers, NYC). 19¢ for 200 tablets (10¢ per hundred). Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Goldex (Goldsmith Brothers, NYC). 10¢ per hundred; 24¢ for 250 tablets (10¢ per hundred). Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Harco (Harco Chemical Corp., NYC). 13¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Macy's (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 17¢ per hundred; 43¢ for 500 tablets (9¢ per hundred). Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Jordan Marsh Co. (Jordan Marsh Co., Boston). 17¢ per hundred (on sale—regular price 19¢). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Wards Cat. No.—2354 (Montgomery Ward). 18¢ per hundred plus postage. Contained 5 grains of aspirin. [This was ordered out of the Spring and Summer catalog. The new Fall and Winter '46-'47 catalog does not list 100 tablet bottles for this brand nor the above number. The listing is: Cat. No.—2065. 39¢ plus postage for 250 tablets (16¢ per hundred).]

Liberty (Liberty Cut Rate Drug Stores, Inc., NYC). 19¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Loeser (Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn). 19¢ per hundred. 29¢ for 200 tablets (15¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Allen's (Allen Laboratories, NYC). 19¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Federated (Federated Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.). 19¢ per hundred. 32¢ for 200 tablets (16¢ per hundred). Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Filene's (Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston). 19¢ per hundred. 39¢ for 250 tablets (16¢ per hundred). Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Hamilton (Hamilton Products Co., NYC). 20¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Blue Diamond (Hearns, NYC). 21¢ per hundred. 54¢ for 300 tablets (18¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Yale (Yale Product, Inc., NYC). 21¢ per hundred. 43¢ for 250 tablets (17¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

P S (Associated Merchandising Corp., NYC). 22¢ per hundred. 34¢ for 200 tablets (17¢ per hundred). Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

A. P. S. Brand (Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit). 23¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Faircrest (The Fair, Chicago). 23¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Drake (Drake Laboratories, Philadelphia). 59¢ for 250 tablets (24¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Sam's (Sam's Cut Rate, Inc., Detroit). 49¢ for two 100 tablet bottles (25¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

A. P. C. (American Pharmaceutical Co., NYC). 25¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

SVB (Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney, St. Louis). 25¢ per hundred. 39¢ for 200 tablets (20¢ per hundred). Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Sears Approved Cat. No.—8E643 (Sears, Roebuck). 27¢ plus postage per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Altest (Donaldson's, Minneapolis). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Boyle (Boyle & Co., Los Angeles). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Dan-O (Benatar's Cut Rate Drugs, San Francisco). 29¢ per hundred. 49¢ for 200 tablets (25¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Dayton (The Dayton Co., Minneapolis). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Druco (Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co., Philadelphia). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Hudson's (The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

King (Crown Drug Stores, Brooklyn). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Kinsel's (Kinsel Drug Co., Detroit). 29¢ per hundred. 89¢ for 500 tablets (18¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

L-B (Lit Bros., Philadelphia). 29¢ per hundred. $1 for 500 tablets (20¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Midwestern (Midwestern Drug Products, Inc., Detroit). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Monarch (Goldblatt Bros., Inc., Chicago). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Powers (Powers, Minneapolis). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5.1 grains of aspirin.

Shumate's (Shumate Drug Co., San Francisco). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

St. Joseph (Plough, Inc., NYC). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Sun Ray (Sun Ray Drug Co., Philadelphia). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

TMC (The May Dept. Stores Co., St. Louis). 29¢ per hundred. 59¢ for 250 tablets (24¢ per hundred). Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Upjohn (The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.). 29¢ per hundred. 69¢ for 250 tablets (28¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Park (Park Laboratories, NYC). 29¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Lilly A. S. A. Tablets No. 186 (Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis). 32¢ per hundred. Contained 5.1 grains of aspirin.

Hi-Test (Hi-Test Pharmacal Co., Cleveland). 33¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Purified Brand (Stineway Drug Stores, Chicago). 33¢ per hundred. Contained 4.7 grains of aspirin.

Sealpure (Ford Hopkins Co., Chicago). 33¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Walgreen's (Walgreen Co., Chicago). 33¢ per hundred. 59¢ for 200 tablets (30¢ per hundred). Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Whelco (Whelco Products Inc., NYC). 34¢ per hundred. 79¢ for 250 tablets (32¢ per hundred). Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

McKesson's (McKesson & Robbins, Inc., NYC). 39¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Norwich (The Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N.Y.). 39¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Peoples Quality (Peoples Drug Stores, Washington, D. C.). 39¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Prescription Druggist (J. O. Peterson & Sons Drug Co., Minneapolis). 39¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Schieffelin (Schieffelin & Co., NYC). 39¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

A. D. S. (American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., NYC). 39¢ and 49¢ per hundred respectively in New York and San Francisco. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Premo (Premo Pharmaceutical Labs., Inc.). 49¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Puretest (United Drug Co., Boston). 49¢ per hundred. Contained 4.8 grains of aspirin.

Squibb (E. R. Squibb & Sons, NYC). 49¢ per hundred. 69¢ for 200 (35¢ per hundred). Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Acetylsalicylic Acid (Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit). 49¢ per hundred. Contained 5 grains of aspirin.

Bayer (The Bayer Co., NYC). 59¢ per hundred. Carton labeled "price 75¢." Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

"Tabloid" (Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Inc., NYC). 85¢ per hundred. Contained 4.9 grains of aspirin.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

(*For the reasons stated.*)

Certified Pharmacal Company (Certified Pharmacal Co., NYC). 14¢ per hundred. Contained 4.36 grains of aspirin —approx. .4 grain less than the minimum allowed by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. Also contained excessive free salicylic acid.

Corn Removers

Tests of 49 brands reveal no "sure cures," but some may be helpful in removing certain types of corns

MANUFACTURERS of "home remedies" for the common ills of mankind are, as a rule, guilty of exaggerating and overplaying the effectiveness of their products. The manufacturers of corn cures are no exception.

"Sure cures," "secret ingredients," and "speedy cures" are glibly and easily claimed. But CU did not find the claims to be supported by facts.

CU tested 49 brands of corn removers: 20 liquids, 7 salves, and 22 plasters. The products ranged all the way from the practically ineffective to the downright dangerous. Price differences were also quite large, ranging from 5¢ a fluid dram in *Dr. Scholl's Corn Callous Remover No. 40* to 17¢ a fluid dram of *Noxacorn*—both liquids.

CORN REMOVER INGREDIENTS

The following ingredients may be found in a typical corn remover: salicylic acid, benzocaine, and collodion. Salicylic acid, the active ingredient of the corn remover, is considered by some authorities as a safe and effective keratolytic agent for corns—that is, one which dissolves the horny portions. It acts painlessly (though your corn may be quite painful). However, salicylic acid in high concentrations may cause softening or maceration of the skin surrounding the corn, thus encouraging infection.

Though they may take longer to do the job of removing your corn, lower concentrations of salicylic acid are safer. The happy medium—combining reasonable safety with reasonable speed is probably best provided by products containing 10% to 25% salicylic acid.

Benzocaine or other similar local anesthetics are found in many corn removers to give relief from corn pain. Since pain is due to pressure of the corn upon nerves underneath, application of the analgesics upon the surface of the corn is of doubtful effectiveness.

Collodion is a solution of pyroxylin in ether and alcohol. Camphor and castor oil are added to collodion to make it flexible. Collodion is considered quite desirable as it tends to localize the application of the corn remover as well as to keep it from being easily rubbed off. Thus, most liquids have a distinct advantage over corn salves since the latter do not contain collodion.

Both corn liquids and salves should, however, be used in conjunction with corn pads. Pads help keep the medication from being rubbed off and if properly selected, will relieve pain by easing shoe pressure on the corn. Corn pads were not supplied with most liquids and salves.

Corn plasters are similar to the other removers mentioned and usually consist of medicated discs and corn pads. The active ingredient—

salicylic acid—is mixed with a gummy material so that it will stick to the corn. Considering cost per application plasters were often more expensive than liquids or salves.

Most of the corn plasters were designed for corns approximately ⅜" in diameter or smaller. However, *Devine's* and *Bailin's* corn plasters were sold in sheet form so that a medicated area to fit a corn could be cut from it. Corn pads were not supplied with these brands and would have to be purchased separately.

CU considered dangerous and rated "Not Acceptable" all corn removers which required the use of a "knife" or a "bladed instrument" to remove the corn. These were *Shur-Off, Corn Fix,* and *Fosters 30 Minute Corn and Callous Remover.* The latter two did not contain salicylic acid and would be ineffective in removing a corn without the aid of a knife. They were little more than antiseptic solutions. *Shur-Off* contained salicylic acid but no collodion; four samples tested were found short weight.

PRECAUTIONS

The use of a corn remover is never completely without hazard, and the safest procedure is to consult a physician or podiatrist. For those who will, nevertheless, attempt a "home remedy" the following advice, if observed, may save future regrets.

- Apply corn remover only on the corn, being careful not to get it on the surrounding area.
- Do not use a corn remover if you are suffering from diabetes or if the corn is infected.
- Never cut a corn! Infection may result.

Corns are very frequently caused by poorly fitting shoes. Shoes badly run down at the heels may also cause corns by throwing the feet into an unnatural position. Necessarily, the first step in the treatment of corns is to change to properly fitting footgear, and to keep it in good repair.

COMMON FOOT AILMENTS

CU feels a short discussion of four common foot ailments in relation to what corn removers can and cannot do will prove helpful.

HARD CORNS: These are formed on bony prominences of the foot, the most common site being the outer side of the small toe. Corn removers often prove helpful. If you attempt to remove a corn without the aid of a podiatrist, you may wish to try the following recommended procedure:

Soak feet in warm water for about fifteen minutes; dry thoroughly and apply to the surface of the corn one or two drops of 10% to 25% salicylic acid in collodion or one of the "Acceptable" commercial preparations. Wear a corn pad, cut to size, over this. After three or four days, soak feet again in hot water so that the corn may easily be lifted out. Always apply alcohol after removing the corn. If the corn does not lift out after such treatment, a podiatrist should be consulted.

SOFT CORNS: Soft corns, found on the inner surfaces of the toes, are frequently associated with athlete's foot infections. As a rule they do not yield to simple home remedies. Never use a corn remover on soft corns, despite any claims which may be made for the product. The services of a physician or podiatrist are generally necessary. Some relief may be obtained by drying the moisture between the toes and applying talcum powder.

CALLUSES: Usually, calluses form on the soles of the feet. The difference between a corn and a callus is that the callus does not have a central conical horny mass. Treatment with corn remedy may prove helpful in thinning the callus. Physicians do not recommend cutting out a callus since a painful scar frequently results in its place. Correctly-fitted shoes may prevent further callus formation. Or special pads may be needed to adjust the weight distribution on different portions of the foot.

BUNIONS: The most common site is at the base of the big toe. A tight or poorly fitting shoe, worn over a period of time, may displace one of the bones at the joint of the big toe and the irritation caused by this bulging bone forms an inflamed sac. The displaced bone plus an inflamed sac make up the common bunion.

No corn remover can cure a bunion. Skillful padding, correcting springs and straps applied by an orthopedist may be all that is necessary in minor cases of bunion. If these measures fail it may be necessary to resort to surgery to remove the bunion.

HOW CU TESTED: Percentage of salicylic acid was determined for each product. Products were also examined for presence of collodion (in the liquids). Packages were examined for adequate and proper directions for use.

Ratings are in order of increasing cost. Figures in parentheses represent cost per fluid dram. (1 dram is equivalent to ⅛ fluid ounce.) Percentage of salicylic acid was calculated on dry weight basis.

Liquids

ACCEPTABLE

Dr. Scholl's Corn Callous Remover No. 40 (Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago). 10¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (5¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Sears Approved Liquid Corn Remover Cat. No.—1295 (Sears, Roebuck). 21¢ for ½ fl. oz. (5.3¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Dr. Wood's Liquid Corn and Callous Remedy (Dr. Wood Foot Appliance Co., Chicago). 21¢ for ½ fl. oz. (5.3¢). 35% salicylic acid.

A. D. S. Corn Treatment (American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., NYC). 25¢ for ½ fl. oz. plus two corn pads. (6.3¢). 35% salicylic acid.

Rexall Corn Solvent D 303 (United Drug, Boston). 25¢ for ½ fl. oz. (6.3¢). 40% salicylic acid.

United Whelan Corn Liquid (Whelan Drug Co., NYC). 26¢ for ½ fl. oz. (6.5¢). 35% salicylic acid.

Freezone (Whitehall Pharmacal Co., NYC). 17¢ for 2½ fl. drams. (6.8¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Dolphs Corn Remover (Jay-Dee Drug Co., Chicago). 24¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (12¢). 30% salicylic acid.

Lock's Corn Callous Remover (Locks Laboratories, NYC). 25¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (12.5¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Pedi-Kor Corn Remover (Drake Laboratories, Philadelphia). 29¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (14.5¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Noxacorn (E. Fougera & Co., NYC). 34¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (17¢). 35% salicylic acid.

Gold Medal Corn Remover (S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis). 49¢ for ¼ fl. oz. plus 2 corn pads. (24.5¢). 35% salicylic acid. Samples purchased gave directions only in Spanish.

The following liquid corn cures are listed separately since they contained more salicylic acid than many authorities consider safe:

Relaxation (Allen Chemical Co., NYC). 10¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (5¢). 45% salicylic acid.

Blue-Jay (Bauer & Black, Chicago). 10¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (5¢). 50% salicylic acid.

Gets-It ("Gets It" Inc., Chicago). 35¢ for 12 cubic centimeters plus four corn pads. (10.8¢). 45% salicylic acid.

Nurse Brand (De Pree Co., Holland, Mich.). 23¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (11.5¢). 50% salicylic acid.

Haywood's Handy Corn Kit (Pfeiffer Chemical Co., NYC). 25¢ for ¼ fl. oz. plus 2 corn pads and an abrasive stock. (12.5¢). 60% salicylic acid.

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NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following were "Not Acceptable" for the reasons stated:

Corn Fix (Corn Fix Co., Newark). 33¢ for 2½ fl. drams plus 1/17 oz. Preventa Salve. (13.2¢). No salicylic acid. Suggested using "sharp knife" to remove corn.

Fosters 30 Minute Corn & Callous Remover (Stomar Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.). 54¢ for ½ fl. oz. (13.5½¢). Contained no salicylic acid. Suggested using "some kind of bladed instrument" to remove corn.

Shur-Off (Wellman Co., Rochester, N. Y.). 31¢ for ¼ fl. oz. (15.5¢). Contains salicylic acid but no collodion. Suggested using a "sharp knife" to remove corn. Four samples purchased found short weight, probably due to poor packaging.

Corn Salves

Ratings are in order of increasing cost per gram. Figures in parentheses represent cost per gram. Per cent salicylic acid calculated on "as is" basis.

ACCEPTABLE

Acnoid No. 1 (Sargeant Acnoid Pharmaceutical Co., East Orange, N. J.). 24¢ for 12 grams. No applicator. (2¢). 40% salicylic acid.

One Night Corn Kit (Kohler Manufacturing Co., NYC). 15¢ for 72 grains plus 2 felt pads, 2 strips of adhesive tape, and wood applicator. (3.1¢); 25¢ for 115 grains plus 6 corn pads, 6 strips of adhesive tape, small packet of foot powder, and wood applicator. (3.4¢). 25% salicylic acid.

Cornease (Graefenberg Co., Newburgh, N. Y.). 25¢ for ¼ oz. No applicator. (3.5¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve (W. T. Hanson Co., Schenectady, N. Y.). 15¢ for ⅛ oz. No applicator. (4.2¢). 30% salicylic acid.

Dr. Scholl's Corn Salve (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 31¢ for ¼ oz. tube. (4.4¢). 10¢ for 1/10 oz. tube (3.5¢). Contained approx. 15% salicylic acid.

Goodwin's Chiropody Corn Salve (Goodwin Foot Remedy Co., Chicago). 34¢ for ¼ oz. tube. (4.8¢). 35% salicylic acid.

The following contained more salicylic acid than many authorities consider safe.

Mosco (Moss Co., Rochester, N. Y.). 30¢ for ¼ oz. No applicator. (4.2¢). 65% salicylic acid.

Corn Plasters

Ratings are in order of increasing estimated cost per 3 medicated applications with pads (figure in parentheses). All medicated areas approx. ⅜" sq. unless otherwise stated. Purchase of corn pads at 15¢ per dozen is assumed when they are not supplied.

Macy's Felt Corn Pads (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 12¢ for 16 medicated plasters and 12 adhesive pads. (3¢). 20% salicylic acid.

Devine's Corn Plaster (Devine's Remedies, Chicago). 13¢ for one plaster 2¼" x 3". No corn pads supplied. (4.6¢). 25% salicylic acid.

Bailin's Corn Plaster (Bailin Chemical Co., NYC). 24¢ for one piece 10.5 sq. in. No corn pads supplied. (4.7¢). 40% salicylic acid.

Keyes Soft Corn Pads and Plasters No. 12 (The Keyes Mfg. Co., Cincinnati). 19¢ for 16 medicated plasters and 12 adhesive pads. (4.8¢). 20% salicylic acid.

Sears Approved Corn Pads Cat. No.—1299 (Sears, Roebuck). 17¢ plus postage for 8 medicated discs and 12 adhesive pads. (6.4¢). 30% salicylic acid.

Cro-Pax Pads No. 13ZD (Forest City Products, Inc., Cleveland). 10¢ for 4 medicated discs and 6 adhesive pads. (7.5¢). 25% salicylic acid.

Cro-Pax Corn Plasters No. 20 (Forest City Products, Inc.). 10¢ for 4 medicated plasters with pads attached. (7.5¢). 35% salicylic acid.

Rexall Zinc Oxide Pads for Corns D 483 (United Drug Co., Boston). 25¢ for 8 medicated discs and 12 adhesive pads. (9.4¢). 20% salicylic acid.

Dr. Scholl's Fixo Corn Plasters No. 9 (Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago). 10¢ for 3 medicated plasters with pads attached. (10¢). 20% salicylic acid.

Dr. Scholl's No. 11 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 3 medicated discs and 4 adhesive pads. (10¢). 30% salicylic acid.

Dr. Scholl's No. 250 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 3 medicated discs and 4 adhesive pads. (10¢). 25% salicylic acid.

Blue Jay (Bauer & Black). 25¢ for 6 medicated plasters with pads attached. (12.5¢); 10¢ for 2 medicated plasters with pads attached. (15¢). 35% salicylic acid.

Dr. Scholl's Callous Pads No. 251 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 2 medicated discs (approx. ¾" in diameter) plus two pads. (15¢). 30% salicylic acid.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Dr. Scholl's Soft Corn Pads No. 253 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 3 medicated discs and 4 adhesive pads. (10¢). 5% salicylic acid. See text for remarks on treatment of soft corns.

The following do not contain salicylic acid. They may be used in conjunction with medicated discs or by themselves to relieve shoe pressure on the corn. Figures in parentheses represent cost per 3 pads. In order of increasing cost.

ACCEPTABLE

Dr. Scholl's Kurotex No. 247 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 25¢ for foot plaster 7" x 12". (Estimated cost of 3 pads cut to 1 sq. in. size .9¢.) Can be cut to any desired size. Plaster quite thin.

Johnson & Johnson Corn Pads (Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.). 15¢ for 12 thick oval pads. (3.8¢).

Bauer & Black Corn Pads (Bauer & Black). 15¢ for 12 round or 12 oval pads. (3.8¢).

Cro-Pax Corn Pads No. 13M (Forest City Products, Inc.). 10¢ for 6 oval pads. (5¢). Pads quite thin.

Dr. Scholl's No. 43 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 6 oval pads. (5¢). Pads attached to strip of adhesive tape.

Dr. Scholl's No. 197 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 6 oval pads. (5¢). Pads quite thin.

Dr. Scholl's No. 198 (Scholl Mfg. Co.). 10¢ for 6 rectangular pads. (5¢).

What's in a Name?

There are several confusing words associated with the feet and their care which are worth enumerating here. For example:

CALLUS is a noun, referring to a hard, thickened area of the skin, often formd on the soles of the feet. But

CALLOUS is an adjective which means hardened or having a callus.

CU has followed this standard spelling in the text of the article. In brand names, however, we have followed the spelling used by the manufacturer.

Three other terms may require some elucidation:

PODIATRIST refers to one who specializes in the branch of medicine having to do with the human foot. He may or may not have a medical degree.

CHIROPODIST refers to one who treats corns, calluses and other surface affections of the foot.

ORTHOPEDIST refers to a doctor of medicine whose specialty is the correction of deformities and the treatment of chronic disorders of the bones and joints (including those of the foot, as in bunions).

Orthopedist, though similar in derivation, is not to be confused with pediatrician, which refers to a doctor of medicine who specializes in the treatment of children.

. . . Some Suggestions for Motorists

LEAD is extremely scarce, and government orders require that available supplies be channeled first into batteries for new cars. Replacement batteries will, therefore, be very scarce. Better take care of the one in your car.

If you use your car intermittently, or for only a few miles a day, your battery's best friend is a home-size trickle charger, now available again at an average cost of $10-$12. This will put back into your battery overnight the energy drained out and not made up in short-run car use.

To start, even with a full battery, the engine should turn over at the best speed of which the starter is capable. Provided battery and starter are OK (testing for starter drag and worn brushes is a simple job for the electric-service shop), the cranking speed—and the start—depend on engine oil viscosity, or thickness. With thin oil, the engine cranks faster, starts quicker. If you live in one of the colder areas, use nothing heavier than SAE #10W, and if you don't contemplate driving fast, add a pint of kerosene to each 5 quarts of oil. (Fast driving will merely burn off the kerosene, without harm.)

While the starter is operating, voltage at the sparkplugs falls off, just when you need it most. What voltage there is for ignition should not be squandered at loose or corroded connections en route. Burnish and tighten all connections along the circuit: starter-post to ammeter to coil to distributor to plugs. Have ignition points cleaned and reset. Likewise brighten and tighten all ground strap connections.

Once the engine starts—which it will do if, in addition to the above, gasoline reaches the carburetor and the choke closes properly—the warming-up period begins. This is when most engine wear or damage takes place in winter, owing to inadequate oil supply (the thinner the oil the quicker it will circulate), crankcase dilution by unvaporized gasoline, water formation, sludging, etc.

PRECAUTIONS

Never race a cold engine, particularly a new one. If circumstances permit, let it warm up for two minutes, at a fast idle, before driving off. Keep the radiator and grilles covered, so that water and underhood temperatures rise rapidly. Water temperature should be maintained close to 180° Fahrenheit (with permanent anti-freeze—if you use alcohol, the engine cannot be run this warm). If possible, drive at a slow steady pace for the first 10 minutes or so, avoiding rapid acceleration.

Motorists always wonder when to change their engine's oil for best results, particularly in winter. If you take the average mileage your car makes per run and multiply it by 50, you won't be far wrong for winter driving, provided (a) that you don't run more than 3000 miles without oil change unless the engine has an oil filter, and (b) that you change oil at least once during the winter if you drive only 500 miles—or less.

Especially if your car is new, you will want to keep it (as well as its occupants) safe and sound through the winter. The precept for doing so is simple, and no secret to the expert driver. All car maneuvers, at any time, are limited by the ability of the tires to maintain their grip on the road. In Summer, there isn't much difference between one surfaced road and another. In Winter, your job, if you want to be safe, is to know *exactly* what sort of surface — ice, snow, sandlike ball bearings, sluing ruts, good dry road—will be available to maneuver on at any moment, and regulate your speed, steering and braking accordingly.

Many of the 1946 cars—and some older ones — have fenders which make it practically impossible to install chains on the road. More and more motorists will endeavor to "get by" without them. A good compromise solution is to use, in winter only and not in interurban driving, rear tires which have been recapped with cleated mud-and-snow treads. Such treads cost about $2.50 per pair more than ordinary recaps, and are the next best thing to chains for "getting through."

(Further details on Winter car care see the *Reports*, January 1946.)

An Auto Vacuum Cleaner

Within limitations, this gadget works, but it takes the car's 100-horsepower engine to make it operate

WEAR of the upholstery fabric on the average car is accelerated by the presence of dirt, most of which could—and would—be picked up if there were a vacuum cleaner handy. The reason-for-being of the *Vacu-mite* (Craft Industries, Buffalo, N. Y., $4.95) is to provide the cleaner.

This device utilizes the high vacuum of the idling engine to draw air (and dirt) through a conventional-looking cleaning nozzle into a self-contained dust bag slightly larger than a hot-dog casing. The whole cleaner is 9½ inches long, 2½ inches wide, and is intended to be carried in the car's dash compartment, ready for use. A valve assembly is permanently attached inside the dash locker, and connected by tubing to a T-joint in the windshield wiper hose. Just start the engine, plug in the *Vacu-mite*, and go to work.

Aside from the inherent silliness of running a 100-horsepower engine five minutes or so to pick up an ounce of dirt, the *Vacu-mite* does its job acceptably though not very rapidly. Suction through the 2½ inch

nozzle is restricted by a 13/64 inch hole. Subject to this qualification the *Vacu-mite* is an acceptable gadget for use by the motorist who is especially fastidious regarding his car interior.

There was no evidence in CU's test that dirt was drawn through the cleaner bag into the engine, but car-owners are warned that harmful crankcase dilution may occur if the engine—particularly a cold engine—is idled too long at a time. The cost of operation (for gasoline) is roughly eight cents an hour, not counting the wear and tear on the car.

That a device of this type should be marketed at all reflects the present absurdity of automobile upholstery in general. The cushions in a sedan weigh about 160 pounds—as much as an extra passenger. They are upholstered with expensive fabrics selected on a boudoir basis with respect to texture and color harmony, and with no obvious regard for practicality, comfort or cleanability. More often than not, the motorist covers them with seat covers (if not with old blankets) for protection against stains or dirt, and to facilitate sliding in and out of the seats.

Instructions in every car manual for the removal of stains testify to the unsuitability of this upholstery for the everyday uses to which car seats are put. Yet no alternative—and particularly no "miracle" post-war—materials have been offered which meet with public acceptance or come within the necessary price range. Leather is too costly and too hot or too cold; "straw" seat covers are porous; textiles stain and absorb dust; etc.

Provided that the motor industry presents no better solution in the near future, *Vacu-mite* and similar palliatives stand a chance of flourishing.

ONE outstanding brand emerges from CU's new tests of flashlight cells. It is the *Burgess Uni-Cell* No. 2, which was found to have two-and-a-half times the life of any other brand tested. Second place went to *Ward's* Leakproof and third to *Ray-O-Vac* Leakproof, both apparently produced by the same manufacturer. A good deal further down the list—just barely qualifying for the "Acceptable" category—is *Eveready*, the brand you would probably buy if you accepted the propaganda of such outfits as the Brand Names Research Foundation.

Most flashlight cells are dated, which at least assures the purchaser that a cell is reasonably fresh, even if it does not provide assurance of high quality. Inasmuch as dry cells normally deteriorate even when not in use, all cells should be dated. CU considers questionable the claim of the Ray-O-Vac company that their cells, which are sealed, do not deteriorate, making dating unnecessary. Tests will be made, however, to determine the validity of the claim.

The most commonly practiced method of dating is an imprint on the outer cardboard wrapping of the cell giving an expiration date 12 months after the date of manufacture. Unfortunately, the practice of 12-month post-dating is not standard in the industry. Batteries dated 18 months ahead have been found in previous tests, and in the current series, the *Rexall Scout* brand appeared to be so dated. In any case, unless you buy the Leakproof cells, look for a date close to a year from the time of purchase in a brand rating high in the tests.

As most flashlight users will realize, leakproof batteries do have one important advantage. If you have ever let batteries remain in your flashlight case for a long time and then have had to remove them with the aid of chisel, hammer and drill, you know how important this advantage is. For the chemical action in batteries continues long after their useful life is over, and in the case of ordinary cells, this action frequently results in leakage which can ruin the flashlight. Leakproof cells, on the other hand, die inoffensively; they are easily removed and replaced.

As in previous tests, the cells were placed in a device which automatically discharged them at regular intervals, with rest periods between discharge periods. This was continued until the voltage had fallen to 0.75 volts—a point established by the National Bureau of Standards as the end of the useful life of a cell. This point is roughly half the initial voltage. Six cells of each brand were tested.

The various brands are rated on the basis of the number of minutes of actual useful life as determined by the test.

All of the cells tested were "D" size, 1¼ x 2¼ inches. This is the most economical size for general use, and is the size used in the standard two-cell flashlight.

Dated Batteries

BEST BUY

Burgess Uni-cell No. 2 (Burgess Battery Co., Freeport, Ill.). 10¢. Lasted more than 2½ times as long as any other battery tested. Available nationally or as Cat. No.—C20622 from Concord Radio Corp., Chicago at 6½¢ plus postage.

ACCEPTABLE

(*In estimated order of quality*)

Burgess Uni-Cell No 2 (See "Best Buy").

Bond Mono Cell No. 102 (Bond Electric Corp., New Haven, Conn.). 10¢. Had about ⅓ the capacity of **Burgess Uni-Cell**, above.

Ward's Supreme Quality Cat. No. — 3260 (Montgomery Ward). 6 for 39¢ plus postage. Obtained by mail order.

Superior No. 760 (Manufacturer not known; purchased in NYC). 10¢.

Acme Lite No. 111 (Acme Battery Co., Brooklyn). 10¢.

Star Lite No. 101 (Starlight Battery Co., Brooklyn). 7¢.

Eveready No. 950 (National Carbon Co., NYC). 10¢.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following were of very low quality:

Rexall Scout No. X-173 (United Rexall Drug Co., Boston). 10¢.

Walmor Size D (Walmor Dry Battery Co., NYC). 5¢.

Bright Star No. 10M (Bright Star Battery Co., Clifton, N. J.). 10¢.

Winchester No. 1511 (Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.). 10¢.

Solar Size D (Solar Electric Corp., Warren, Penna.). 10¢.

USA Lite No. 75 (United States Electric Mfg. Corp., NYC). 8¢.

Undated Batteries

ACCEPTABLE

(In estimated order of quality)

Ward's Super Cell Leakproof Cat. No. —3265 (Montgomery Ward). 9¢ plus postage. Sealed construction; second highest quality of all batteries tested. Available by mail order.

Ray-O-Vac Leakproof No. 2 LP (Ray-O-Vac Co., Madison, Wisc.). 10¢. Sealed construction; third highest quality of all batteries tested.

(Note: Leakproof cells which appear to be the same as the two brands above are also sold by Sears, Roebuck, but they were not yet available at the time samples were purchased.)

General Heavy Duty Size D (General Dry Batteries, Inc., Cleveland). 10¢.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The following were of very low quality:

Sterling Size D (Sterling Battery Co., NYC). 5¢.

Micro-Lite Size D (Micro-Lite Co., NYC). 8¢.

Canned Tomatoes

A report on tests of 38 brands made for CU by Department of Agriculture Graders

WHEN you buy canned tomatoes, Grade B or even Grade C is quite good enough for most uses. Unless you plan to serve the tomatoes whole, as in salads, it is not worth the extra price or trouble to buy the highest grade. For the grade of tomatoes depends, in large part, on the solidity and wholeness of the product, and special care is required at every step of manufacturing and distribution if canned tomatoes are to remain substantially whole. This is not a serious problem for most canned tomato uses; the tomatoes are generally broken up at some stage of the cooking process, and it makes little difference whether or not the process was begun in the can.

38 BRANDS TESTED

Of 38 brands of canned tomatoes tested for CU by U. S. Department of Agriculture graders, only two met the rigid standards for wholeness required for Grade A tomatoes. Grade B and Grade C standards are progressively less rigid with regard to the wholeness of the tomatoes; graders rate as "substandard" those cans in which only half the contents consist of solids, the remainder of tomato juice.

In rating the canned tomatoes, CU did not consider as "Not Acceptable" those brands which were below the government standard with respect to drained weight. In fact—provided their price is low enough—they can be very good buys, for use when the wholeness of the tomatoes is not a consideration.

Other factors which affect the ratings are color and absence of defects. Color for any given species of tomato is generally related to flavor; a "prime ripe" tomato—neither green nor overripe—is best. The presence or absence of defects—skin, core, blemishes or other extraneous material—is an indication of the care used in packing. It is of particular importance in the packing of tomatoes, for careful peeling, coring and trimming eliminate the mold and tomato rot which start at the skin, the worms which lodge in the core, and their unpleasant by-products.

Tomatoes are a good source of vitamin A and of the B complex vitamins, as well as of vitamin C. The lower grades are nutritionally as good as the higher ones.

AN APOLOGY

In printing this report on canned tomatoes, CU is acutely conscious of the fact that there is a shortage of canned tomatoes in the stores, and that the housewife is lucky if she can get a can of any brand—let alone one which is recommended as being good.

At the time CU purchased its samples, the shortage was not acute, and we had reason to hope that supplies would continue adequate, if not plentiful.

We present these ratings here, then, not because we think you can follow them at the time of publication, but because they are likely to be useful when a selection of brands is offered again—soon, we hope.

Brands of canned tomatoes are listed in order of quality within each group. Figures in parenthesis represent cost per pound.

BEST BUYS

The following were judged to give the best value for the money:

Stokely's Finest (Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis). 14¢ for No. 2 can (11.8¢). Grade A. Calcium chloride added. Available nationally.

Highway (Regent Canfood Co., San Francisco). 17¢ for No. 2½ can (9.7¢). Grade B. One of four cans tested had low drained weight. Calcium chloride added. Available in N.Y., N.J., Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Va. at Safeway Stores.

Co-op Grade C (National Co-operatives, Chicago). 16¢ for No. 2½ can (9.2¢); 14¢ for No. 2 can (11.8¢). Grade C. Calcium chloride added in some cans; slightly salted. "Best Buy" in No. 2½ can only. Available nationally at Co-op Stores.

Gardenside (Regent Canfood Co.). 14¢ for No. 2½ can (8¢). Grade B. Calcium chloride added. Available in N.Y., N.J., Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Va. at Safeway Stores.

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

The following brands were a good red color, were practically free from defects, and contained mostly whole tomatoes:

Flotill Fancy Solid Pack Peeled (Flotill Products Inc., Stockton, Calif.). 26¢ for No. 2½ can (14.9¢). Calcium chloride added.

Stokely's Finest (see "Best Buys").

GRADE B

The following brands were red, reasonably free from defects, and contained mostly large pieces of tomato:

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Bohack's Best (H. C. Bohack Co., Brooklyn). 23¢ for No. 2½ can (13.1¢). Available in Brooklyn and Long Island at Bohack Stores.

None-Such (Sprague Warner, Chicago). 19¢ for No. 2 can (16¢). Calcium chloride added in some cans.

Palmdale Fancy Quality-Solid Pack (S and W Fine Foods, Inc., San Francisco). 24¢ for No. 2½ can (13.7¢). Available nationally.

Yacht Club Solid Pack (Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago). 20¢ for No. 2½ can (11.4¢). One of four cans tested had low drained weight. Flavored with salt; calcium chloride added. Available nationally.

Sacramento U.S. Grade B (Bercut Richards Packing Co., Sacramento, Calif.). 23¢ for No. 2½ can (13.1¢). Calcium chloride added.

Sweetheart Whole Red Ripe (Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago). 19¢ for No. 2 can (16¢). Flavored with salt.

Highway (see "Best Buys").

Tastewell (National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., Chicago). 16¢ for No. 2½ can (10.3¢). One of four cans tested had low drained weight. Calcium chloride added. Available nationally at NROG Stores.

Heart O' California U.S. Grade B (Bercut-Richards Packing Co.). 18¢ for No. 2½ can (10.3¢). Calcium chloride added.

Pritchard's Big Red (E. Pritchard, Inc., Bridgeton, N.J.). 19¢ for No. 2 can (16¢). Available on East Coast and in South.

Staff-o-Life (Canners Exchange Inc., Springfield, Mo.). 20¢ for No. 2½ can (11.4¢).

Gardenside (see "Best Buys").

GRADE C

The following brands were fairly red, fairly free from defects and contained mostly broken tomatoes in small and large pieces:

S.S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S.S. Pierce Co., Boston). 28¢ for No. 2½ can (16¢). Seasoned with salt. Available in New England.

Co-op Grade C (see "Best Buys").

Masterpiece California Solid Pack (California Sanitary Canning Co., Los Angeles). 20¢ for No. 2½ can (11.4¢).

Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Service Grocers, Brockton, Mass.). 16¢ for No. 2 can (13.5¢). One of four cans tested had low drained weight. Available in Northeast, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Toledo and St. Louis.

Co-op Grade B (National Co-operatives). 20¢ for No. 2½ can (11.4¢); 15¢ for No. 2 can (12.6¢). Slightly salted. Available nationally at Co-op Stores.

S.S. Pierce Blue Brand (S.S. Pierce Co.). 23¢ for No. 2½ can (13.1¢); 20¢ for No. 2 can (16.9¢). Two of four cans tested had low drained weight. Seasoned with salt. Available in New England.

Yosemite (Filice & Perrelli Canning Co., Richmond, Calif.). 14¢ for No. 2½ can (8¢). Both cans tested had low drained weight. Available nationally.

Much-More (Food Products Co. of America, Chicago). 14¢ for No. 2 can (11.8¢). One of two cans tested had low drained weight.

Czar of Dupont Solid Pack (Dupont Canning Co., Dupont, Ind.). 13¢ for No. 2 can (10.9¢). One of two cans tested had low drained weight.

Bluebrook (Jewel Food Stores, Chicago). 11¢ for No. 2 can (9.3¢). Available in Chicago at Jewel Tea Stores, and nationally via Direct-to-Home Service.

Ever-It (Everitt Packing Co., Underwood, Ind.). 15¢ for No. 2½ can (8.6¢). One of two cans tested had low drained weight.

Joan of Arc (Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.). 16¢ for No. 2½ can (9.2¢). One of two cans tested had low drained weight. Salt added.

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp., Cleveland). 17¢ for No. 2 can (14.3¢). Both cans tested had low drained weight. Available east of the Rockies at Clover Farm Stores.

Glendale (Clover Farm Stores Corp.). 15¢ for No. 2 can (12.2¢). One of four cans tested had low drained weight. Available east of the Rockies at Clover Farm Stores.

Cardinal (Walter T. Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Md.). 12¢ for No. 2 can (10.1¢). Three of four cans tested had low drained weight.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

One or more cans in the following brands were substandard because of poor color or excessive defects, or both. Listing is in alphabetical order.

Air Mail (Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.). 14¢ for No. 2½ can (8¢). One of four cans tested substandard because of defects; three cans Grade C. Calcium chloride added.

Blackbird (H. P. Lau Co., Lincoln, Nebr.). 18¢ for No. 2 can (14.7¢). One of three cans tested substandard because of defects and drained weight; one can Grade C, one Grade B.

Break O'Day (Break O'Day Cooperative Canning Co., Jasper, Ind.). 11¢ for No. 2 can (9.3¢). One of two cans tested substandard because of defects; one can Grade B.

IGA (Independent Grocers Alliance Dist. Co., Chicago). 19¢ for No. 2½ can (11¢); 17¢ for No. 2 can (13.9¢). One of six cans tested substandard because of defects; two cans were Grade C, three Grade B. Calcium chloride added in some cans.

Kent Farm (Albert W. Sisk and Son, Preston, Md.). 12¢ for No. 2 can (10.1¢). One of four cans tested sub-

(cont. next page)

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, As Amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946

Of *Consumer Reports* published *monthly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1946.*

STATE OF *New York* } SS.
COUNTY OF *New York* }

Before me, a *notary* in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared *Arthur Kallet*, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the *publisher* of the *Consumer Reports* and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of Publisher: *Consumers Union of U. S., Inc., 17 Union Square West, NYC, 3.*
Editor: *Madeline Ross, 17 Union Square West, NYC, 3.*
Managing Editor: *None.*
Business Manager: *None.*

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., a non-profit, membership corporation.
President: Colston E. Warne, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Vice-President: Hartley Cross, Connecticut College, New London, Conn.
Secretary: Dr. Harold Aaron, 1235 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
Treasurer: Bernard Reis, 10 East 40 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) *None.*

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee, or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

Consumers Union of U. S., Inc.,
Arthur Kallet, Director

Sworn to and subscribed before me this *21st* day of *October, 1946.*

George Shibuk, Notary Public.

(My commission expires *March 30, 1948.*)

standard because of color, defects and drained weight; one can (Grade C) had low drained weight; two cans Grade C.

Kroger's Avondale Quality (Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., Cincinnati). 11.5¢ for No. 2 can (9.7¢). One of four cans tested substandard because of defects; two cans Grade C, one Grade B.

P and G Peeled Salad (Paxton and Gallagher Co., Omaha, Nebr.). 16¢ for No. 2 can (13.5¢). One of two cans tested substandard because of defects and drained weight; one can (Grade C) had low drained weight.

Westlake (Briardale Co., San Francisco). 18¢ for No. 2½ can (10.3¢). One of four cans tested substandard because of defects and drained weight; one can (Grade B) had low drained weight; two cans Grade C.

Willow Brook (Phillips Bros., Salisbury, Md.). 25¢ for No. 2 can (21¢). Three cans tested substandard because of defects or defects and color.

Yellowstone (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 22¢ for No. 2½ can (13¢); 17¢ for No. 2 can (14.3¢). One of three cans tested substandard because of defects; one can (Grade C) had low drained weight; one can Grade A.

CANNED CORN

Government graders' examination of 126 brands of corn for CU show few changes in quality or price since 1944

COMPARISON of test results on 43 brands of canned corn with the results of tests of the same brands in 1944, showed that neither quality nor price has changed very much during the past two years. Where price differed at all, it was only a cent up or down from the 1944 level.

One reason for this uniformity is undoubtedly the growing of special strains of corn to be used in canning. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State agriculture experiment stations have contributed greatly to the development of strains of corn with characteristics desirable for canning.

Good kernel size, color, flavor, texture and consistency of grain, time of ripening, yield per acre, and resistance to disease are some of the characteristics sought for in cross-breeding and in-breeding of corn.

CHANGES SINCE 1944

Two brands—*Stokely's Finest* and *Sweet Life* (cream style yellow)—showed marked improvement from Grade C and substandard respectively to Grade A; two brands—*S and W* (cream style white) and *Trupak* (whole grain yellow)—went down in quality from Grade A to variable from A to C; two brands—*Superfine* and *White Rose Kernelettes* (whole grain yellow)—went up from Grade C to variable from A to C; 15 brands varied from one grade to the next up or down; the other 20 brands remained the same.

POPULAR FOOD

Corn is a popular food and rightly so. It is cheap and plentiful as well as being tasty and nourishing. Both the white and yellow sweet types are rich in carbohydrate, protein and fat. They both contain some vitamin C and some of the B vitamins; the yellow varieties, more widely used for canning, supply considerable amounts of vitamin A.

Government graders examined 126 brands of corn for CU. The corn was packed in three different styles—cream style, brine-packed whole kernel and vacuum-packed whole kernel.

For good quality canned corn in any style, the ears should be picked at the "milk stage" before the grains have become starchy and tough. After the ears have been husked, silked and washed they are ready to be cut. The style of canned corn determines how the corn is cut.

CANNING PROCESS

For cream style corn, only part of the kernel is cut from the cob, and the remainder is scraped off with blunt knives. Kernels and scrapings are mixed together with salt and sometimes sugar, and water is added in varying amounts depending upon the consistency desired.

Starch is sometimes added to prevent separation of water and to ensure smoothness. A creamy, heavy consistency that permits the corn to be eaten with a fork is best. A thin mixture means that too much water was added; a stiff mixture indicates either that the corn was old and starchy or that too much starch was added. Brands with starch added were so labeled.

For whole kernel corn, the corn is cut as close to the cob as possible, washed to remove silk, skin, etc., and then either packed in a brine of water, salt and sometimes sugar or packed without liquid in vacuum-sealed cans.

RESULTS OF IMPROPER CANNING

Corn is packed in enamel-lined cans or in glass jars. Ordinary unlined cans cause an unpleasant, dark-gray color with formation of a deposit on the interior of the can. Corn which is not properly processed and sterilized may develop "flat sour"—a distinctly sour, off-flavor. There will be no bulge or swelling of the can to indicate "flat sour." Only one of the 432 cans tested was flat sour. Occasionally the corn may be quite brown in color and have a burnt taste. This is due to "stack burning"—improper cooling of the cans after sterilization. None of the cans tested was found to be in this condition.

Forty-three brands of cream style yellow, 32 brands of cream style white, 43 brands of whole kernel yellow and 8 brands of whole kernel white corn were examined and graded by government graders on the basis of color, degree of maturity, tenderness, absence of defects, cut and flavor.

Ratings are in order of decreasing score within each group. Price is for No. 2 can (1 lb., 4 oz.) unless otherwise noted. (A 12-oz. vacuum-packed can of whole kernel corn contains about two ounces less corn than a No. 2 can, water packed.)

Cream Style Yellow Corn

BEST BUYS

Sweet Girl (National Tea Co., Chicago). 13¢. Grade A.

A & P Grade A (A & P, NYC). 13¢. Grade A.

American Home (National Tea Co.). 13¢. Grade A.

Co-op U. S. Grade C (Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Mo.). 14¢. Labeled Grade C but tested Grade A.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

ACCEPTABLE

GRADE A

The following were very tender, with excellent flavor and consistency:

Shurfine (National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., Chicago). 15¢.

Sweet Girl (see "Best Buys").

Sweet Life (Sweet Life Food Corp., Brooklyn). 16¢.

Co-op U. S. Grade B (Consumers Cooperative Association). 15¢. Tested Grade A.

A & P Grade A (see "Best Buys").

American Home (see "Best Buys").

Co-op U. S. Grade A (Consumers Cooperative Association). 17¢.

Co-op U. S. Grade C (see "Best Buys").

Stokely's Finest (Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis). 17¢.

Del Maiz (Minnesota Valley Canning Co., LeSueur, Minn.). 15¢.

GRADE B

The following were generally tender with good flavor and consistency.

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co., NYC). 19¢.

P and G (Paxton and Gallagher Co., Omaha). 15¢.

Blue & White (Red & White Corp., Chicago). 13¢.

Country Home (Regent Canfood Co., Sutter Canfood Co., San Francisco). 14¢. Variable, Grade A to Grade B.

Co-op Red Label (National Co-operatives Inc., Chicago). 16¢. Not the same as *Co-op* distributed by Consumers Cooperative Association.

Blackbird (H. P. Lau Co., Lincoln, Nebr.). 14¢.

Cokato U. S. Grade B (Northland Canning Co., Cokato, Minn.). 12¢.

Freshpak (Grand Union Co., NYC). 13¢.

Kuner's (Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.). 15¢.

Iris (Haas, Baruch & Co., Los Angeles). 17¢.

Elm Farm (Elm Farm Foods Co., Boston). 13¢.

Finast (First National Stores Inc., Somerville, Mass.). 13¢.

Del Monte (California Packing Corp., San Francisco). 15¢.

Co-op Grade C (National Co-operatives Inc.). 14¢. Not the same as *Co-op* distributed by Consumers Cooperative Association.

Bohack's Best (H. C. Bohack Co., Brooklyn). 14¢.

Geneva (Geneva Preserving Co., Geneva, N. Y.). 14¢.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co., NYC). 17¢.

Cool Spring (Cool Spring Canning Co., Lake Mills, Iowa). 13¢.

PictSweet (PictSweet Foods Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.). 16¢.

Kroger's Country Club Quality Brand (Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., Cincinnati). 13¢.

Red & White (Red & White Corp.). 15¢.

Peter-Pan (J. B. Inderrieden Co., Chicago). 15¢.

Highway (Regent Canfood Co., Oakland, Calif.). 13¢.

Ecco (Stop & Shop Super Markets and Economy Grocery Stores, Boston). 13¢.

Phillips Delicious (Phillips Packing Co., Inc., Cambridge, Md.). 14¢.

Tastewell (National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc.). 14¢.

S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co., Boston). 15¢.

GRADE C

The following were generally fairly tender with fair flavor.

Gardenside (Regent Canfood Co.). 12¢.

Pride of the Farm (Thomas Roberts & Co., Philadelphia). 14¢.

Trupak (Haas Brothers, San Francisco). 17¢.

Yellowstone (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 14¢.

VARIABLE:

Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores Corp., Cleveland). 16¢. Three of four cans tested Grade A; one Grade D because of color.

Cherry Valley (Jewel Food Stores, Chicago). One of four cans tested Grade A; two Grade B; one Grade C for color and consistency.

White Corn

BEST BUY

A & P Grade A (A & P). 14¢. Grade A.

GRADE A

The following were generally very tender with excellent flavor and consistency:

Del Monte Tiny Kernel (California Packing Corp.). 15¢. Grade A. One of four cans tested was flat sour.

A & P Grade A (see "Best Buys").

Co-op U. S. Grade A Fancy (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 16¢.

GRADE B

The following were generally tender with good flavor and consistency:

P and G (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 15¢.

American Home (National Tea Co.). 13¢.

Iris (Haas, Baruch & Co.). 16¢.

I. G. A. (Independent Grocers' Alliance Distributing Co., Chicago). 14¢.

Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago). 17¢.

Blackbird (H. P. Lau Co., Lincoln, Nebr.). 15¢.

Country Home (Sutter Canfood Co., Table Products Co.). 14¢.

Elmdale (National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc.). 13¢.

Nation Wide (Nation-Wide Stores Co. Inc., St. Louis). 16¢.

Bluebrook (Jewel Food Stores). 11¢.

Co-op U. S. Grade C Standard (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 13¢.

Kuner's (Kuner-Empson Co.). 16¢.

Highway (Regent Canfood Co.). 12¢.

Co-op U. S. Grade B Extra Standard (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 15¢.

S. S. Pierce Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.). 16¢.

GRADE C

The following were generally fairly tender with fair flavor and consistency:

Bohack's Fancy Quality (H. C. Bohack Co.). 14¢.

Tastewell (National Retailer-Owned Grocers). 14¢.

S and W (S and W Fine Foods, Inc., San Francisco). 18¢.

Westlake (Briardale Co., San Francisco). 14¢.

Yellowstone (Paxton and Gallagher). 13¢.

Rose-Dale (Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago). 19¢.

VARIABLE

Trupak (Haas Brothers). 17¢. Two of four cans tested Grade A; one Grade B; one Grade C.

Iona Grade C (A & P). 13¢ One of four cans tested Grade A; two Grade B; one Grade C.

Cherry Valley (Jewel Food Stores). 13¢. One of four cans tested Grade A; two Grade B; one Grade C.

Shurfine (National Retailer-Owned Grocers). 16¢. One of five cans tested Grade A; one Grade B; three Grade C.

Del Monte Country Gentleman (California Packing Corp.). 15¢. One of four cans tested Grade A; one Grade B; two Grade C. Not the same as *Del Monte* Tiny Kernel, above.

Stokely's Finest (Stokely-Van Camp). 13¢. Two of four cans tested Grade A; two Grade C.

Premier (Francis H. Leggett & Co.). 19¢. One of two cans tested Grade A; one Grade D because of color.

Come Again (National Tea Co.). 12¢. One of four cans tested Grade A; one Grade B; one Grade C; one Grade D because of color.

Whole Kernel Style Yellow Corn

BEST BUYS

Mary Dunbar (Jewel Food Stores). 13¢. Grade B.

Acme (American Stores Co., Philadelphia). 14¢. Grade A.

Bohack's Best (H. C. Bohack Co., Inc.). 14¢. Grade B.

National (National Tea Co.). 14¢. Grade B.

Kitchen Garden (The Grand Union Co., NYC). 14¢. Grade B.

GRADE A

The following were generally very tender with excellent flavor.

PictSweet (Pictsweet Foods). 17¢.

S. S. Pierce Co. Red Label (S. S. Pierce Co.). 16¢.
Acme (see "Best Buys").
Clover Farm (Clover Farm Stores). 17¢.
Red & White (Red & White Corp.). 16¢.
Sweet Life Vacuum Packed (Sweet Life Food Corp.). 16¢ for 12 oz.
Sil's (Sil's Food Co., Oakland, Calif.). 18¢.

GRADE B

The following were generally tender with good flavor.

Mary Dunbar (see "Best Buys").
Bohack's Best (see "Best Buys").
National (see "Best Buys").
Hunt's Supreme Quality (Hunt Brothers Packing Co., San Francisco). 18¢.
Kitchen Garden (see "Best Buys").
S and W (S and W Fine Foods). 18¢.
Co-op U. S. Grade B Extra Standard (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 16¢.
Blue & White (Red & White Corp.). 15¢.
Libby's (Libby, McNeill & Libby). 16½¢.
Co-op U. S. Grade A Fancy (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 17¢. Six cans tested, four marked U. S. Grade A Fancy; two marked Grade A.
PictSweet Vacuum Packed (Pictsweet Foods, Inc.). 15¢ for 12 oz.
Snider's Vacuum Packed (Birds Eye-Snider, Inc., NYC). 14¢ for 12 oz.
Co-op U. S. Grade C Standard (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 15¢.
Larsen's Freshlike Vacuum Packed (The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.). 17¢ for 14½ oz.
G. L. F. (Cooperative G. L. F. Farm Products, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.). 14¢.
Yellowstone (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 15¢.
Royal Scarlet Vacuum Packed (R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.). 21¢ for 12 oz.
Niblets Vacuum Packed (Minnesota Valley Canning Co.). 13½¢ for 12 oz.
Westlake Vacuum Packed (The Briardale Co.). 15¢ for 12 oz.

GRADE C

The following were generally fairly tender with fair flavor:

Krasdale Vacuum Packed (Krasdale Foods Inc., NYC). 17½¢ for 12 oz.
Trupak (Haas Bros.). 18¢.
Nations Pride Vacuum Packed (The Milford Canning Co., Milford, Ill.). 14¢ for 12 oz.
Country Home Vacuum Packed (Regent Canfood Co.). 14¢ for 12 oz.
Highway Vacuum Packed (Regent Canfood Co., Table Products Co.). 12½¢ for 12 oz.
Monarch Vacuum Pack (Reid, Murdoch Co.). 17¢ for 12 oz.
Elm Farm Vacuum Packed (Elm Farm Foods Co.). 14¢ for 12 oz.

The following were variable:

Superfine (Chas. G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom, Pa.). 16¢. Four cans tested: two Grade A; one Grade B; one Grade C.
Stokely's Finest (Stokely-Van Camp, Inc.). 18¢. Three of eight cans tested Grade A; four Grade B; one Grade C.
P and G (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 17¢. Two of four cans tested Grade A; one Grade B; one Grade C.
White Rose Kernelettes (Seeman Brothers Inc., NYC). 17½¢. Six cans tested: one Grade A; three Grade B; two Grade C.
Del Monte Vacuum Packed (California Packing Corp.). 14¢ for 12 oz. Eight cans tested: one Grade A; 6 Grade B; one Grade C.
Finast Vacuum Packed (First National Stores Inc.). 13¢ for 12 oz. Four cans tested: one Grade A; one Grade B; two Grade C.
Butter Kernel (Minnesota Consolidated Canneries, Inc., Minneapolis). 13½¢. Four cans tested: one Grade A; two Grade B; one Grade C.
I. G. A. (Independent Grocers' Alliance Distributing Co.). 15½¢. Four cans tested: two Grade A; one Grade C; one Grade D because of defects.
A & P Grade A (A & P). 15¢. Five cans tested: one grade A; three Grade B; one Grade C.
Blackbird (H. P. Lau Co.). 17½¢. Four cans tested: one Grade A; two Grade B; one Grade C.

White Corn

GRADE B

The following were generally tender with good flavor:

I. G. A. (Independent Grocers' Alliance Distributing Co.). 16¢.
Country Home (Table Products Co.). 15¢.
Stokely's Finest (Stokely Bros. & Co., Inc., Indianapolis). 14¢.

GRADE C

The following were generally fairly tender with fair flavor:

Royal Scarlet (R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.). 17¢.
Young and Tender (The Silver Canning Co., Colora, Md.). 15¢.
P and G (Paxton and Gallagher Co.). 17¢.
Monarch (Reid, Murdoch & Co.). 17¢.
Co-op U. S. Grade A Fancy (Consumers Cooperative Assoc.). 18¢.

GAUZE BANDAGES

Approximately half of the brands tested were rated "Not Acceptable" because of excessive raveling of edges

CU tests of 13 brands of gauze bandages showed six to be "Not Acceptable" because of excessive raveling of edges.

While the seven brands which were considered to be "Acceptable" would give satisfactory service, none of the samples tested would pass either the U.S.P. or the lower wartime Federal Specification requirements for thread count.

Only 15 of the 22 samples tested met Federal Specification requirements for weight; only three were as long as stated; only 11 as wide as stated. Length varied from 2 to 7 inches shorter than stated, and width was up to one-eighth inch off.

Except for the slight shortcomings mentioned above there was little difference between the acceptable brands. Because of this the acceptable brands are listed in order of cost per 10 yards of two-inch bandage.

ACCEPTABLE

In order of increasing cost per 10 yards of two-inch bandage:

Sears' Approved Cat. No. 2672 (Sears, Roebuck). 29¢ plus postage for 3 rolls of two-inch bandage 10 yards long.
Blue Cross (Hampton Mfg. Co., Carlstadt, N. J.). 10¢ for roll of two-inch bandage nine yards 30 inches long.
Firstaid (United Drug Co., Boston). 15¢ for roll of two-inch bandage nine yards 32 inches long.
Parke-Davis (Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit). 15¢ for roll of two-inch bandage nine yards 30 inches long.
Saniseptic (S. H. Kress & Co., NYC). 17¢ for roll of two-inch bandage 10 yards long. (Sold for 10¢ in rolls six yards long.)

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Because of excessive raveling of edges.

Acme (Acme Cotton Products Co., NYC). 10¢.
Gotham (Gotham Aseptic Lab. Co., NYC). 10¢.
Whelco (Whelan Drug Co., NYC). 15¢.
White Cross (The American White Cross Labs., Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.). 15¢. "Non-ravel."
Wards Cat. No. 7150 (Montgomery Ward). 7¢ plus postage. Package says "non-ravel edge."
Sanette (Sanette Mfg. Co., Yonkers, N. Y.). 10¢ for three-inch bandage six yards long.

ABSORBENT COTTON

Ratings of 13 brands reveal little variation between brands, except for the price

CU'S tests on 13 brands of absorbent cotton showed very little difference among brands except in price. All brands tested were free from acidity and alkalinity, and were found satisfactory in tests for staple length and absence of "nep" and "fly" (short fibers and cotton dust).

The most important consideration a consumer gives to the quality of absorbent cotton is, "How much will it absorb?" Within the 13 brands of cotton tested this ran between 19 and 24 times its weight in water. In other words a one ounce box of absorbent cotton absorbed from about two and a half to three cupfuls of water.

While some of the brands tested did not meet the USP specifications for total absorption, all absorbed sufficient quantities of water to meet the "Acceptable" standards of CU's experts.

As a result of the absence of differences in quality, the ratings below are on a price per unit weight basis.

Ratings

(In order of increasing cost per ounce of the largest size available.)

Macy's Cat. No.—7143 (R. H. Macy & Co., NYC). 64¢ for 1 lb. (4¢ per oz.)
Sears Approved Cat. No.—2660 (Sears, Roebuck). 64¢ plus postage for 1 lb. (8.5¢ per oz.)
Physicians and Surgeons (Valentine Lab's. Inc., Chicago). 98¢ for 1 lb. (6.1¢ per oz.)
Firstaid (United Drug Co., Boston). 98¢ for 1 lb. (6.1¢ per oz.)
White Cross (The American White Cross Lab's., Inc., New Rochelle, N.Y.). 98¢ for 1 lb. (6.1¢ per oz.)
Acme (Acme Cotton Prods. Co., NYC). 49¢ for 8 oz. (6.1¢ per oz.)
Red Cross (Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.). 98¢ for 1 lb. (6.1¢ per oz.)
Parke-Davis Parkedale (Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit). $1 for 1 lb. (6.3¢ per oz.)
Kress (S. H. Kress & Co., NYC). 10¢ for 1½ ozs. (6.7¢ per oz.)
Curity (Bauer & Black, Chicago). $1.19 for 1 lb. (7.4¢ per oz.)
Gotham (Gotham Aseptic Lab., Co., NYC). 15¢ for 2 oz. (7.5¢ per oz.)
Sentinel (Forest City Prods., Inc., Cleveland). 10¢ for 1 oz. (10¢ per oz.)

FTC SUBDUES WELCH ADS

Through false and misleading advertising, the Welch Grape Juice Company has been taking consumers for an expensive "reducing" ride

CONSUMERS who have been using Welch's Grape Juice to "take off ugly fat easily and pleasantly" should be interested in recent developments between the company, its advertising representative and the Federal Trade Commission.

Charged with false and misleading advertising by the Federal Trade Commission, the Welch Grape Juice Company, of Westfield, N. Y., and its advertising representative, H. W. Kastor & Sons Advertising Company, of Chicago, entered into a stipulation with the Commission to discontinue making certain representations with respect to the weight-reducing properties and laxative ingredients of Welch's Grape Juice. After approving the stipulation, the Commission dismissed its complaint without prejudice.

The Welch Grape Juice Company and its advertising representative agree to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisements making the following representations:

- That Welch's Grape Juice in itself has any weight reducing properties.
- That it is not necessary to follow a strict diet, that is, a diet of carefully restricted caloric intake, in order to reduce weight by the use of Welch's Grape Juice.
- That weight can be reduced safely by the use of Welch's Grape Juice as a part of any dietary regime which does not provide sufficient nutritional elements to prevent nutritional deficiencies.
- That weight can be reduced by eating sensibly, that is, by avoiding overeating and using Welch's Grape Juice.
- That the ingredients producing the laxative effect in Welch's Grape Juice are not laxative drugs; that common constipation can be relieved by the continued use of the product in any manner other than by the laxative drugs contained therein; or that the use of the product will free a person from the habit of taking laxative drugs.

It is also agreed by the respondents that they will not disseminate any advertisements which fail to reveal that in order to bring about any significant reduction in weight in connection with the use of Welch's Grape Juice, it is necessary to follow a strict diet and reduce the caloric intake to such an extent that there is a substantial danger of coincidentally reducing the intake of other necessary nutritional elements with consequent injury to the health of the user.

This advertisement is typical of the Welch Grape Juice Company's *advertisements, which have been labeled "false and misleading" by the Federal Trade Commission. The company entered into a stipulation with the FTC recently to desist from advertising, among other things, that* Welch's Grape Juice *in itself has any weight reducing properties.*

CONTACT LENSES

by Dr. Virginia Lubkin

Though most wearers can use them for only four or five hours a day, contact lenses are a boon to many

"CONTACT lenses" have become words of magic. To many people, they represent liberation from years-long enslavement to glasses; to some, economic advantage; to a few, the difference between semi-blindness and useful vision.

The contact lens is a shell of transparent material which rests upon the surface of the eye in such manner as to bridge the sensitive cornea and rest its weight upon the surrounding sclera, "the white of the eye."

The central portion, through which the line of vision passes, is ground and polished. The remainder is a smooth, but not an optically perfect surface. Between the lens and the eye lies a layer of fluid. This fluid, the cornea and the substance of the contact lens have similar optical properties. They therefore act as a unit—a new "front" for the eye.

EYE CONSTRUCTION

To understand precisely what the lens does requires some understanding of the construction of the eye. People are able to see by virtue of the ability of the eye to focus rays of light upon the retina. The eye acts like a camera, with the lens system divided into two parts. One is behind the iris diaphragm, the other before (see diagram, right).

The first is the "crystalline lens" of the eye, placed directly behind the iris and pupil; it is responsible for about one-third of the focussing capacity.

The second is the cornea, a structure like a watch-crystal in the front of the eye, overlying and protecting the iris, lens and pupillary opening. It performs about two-thirds of the work of converging light rays. The perfection of its clarity and of its optical surface is a source of wonder. Variations in its outer convexity occur to some degree in all of us.

These deviations from perfect sphericity are called astigmatic errors. The greater they are, the more distorted the image formed on the retina. In fact, the cornea is responsible for practically all the astigmatism for which so many people wear glasses.

CORRECTS ASTIGMATIC ERRORS

Most astigmatism follows a simple geometrical pattern, is called "regular" and can be well compensated for by spectacles. In certain diseases or maldevelopments the corneal distortion is irregularly distributed. If this undesirable surface could be converted into a perfectly spherical one, vision would be improved immensely.

This is precisely what the contact lens does. It substitutes a spherical mechanically-ground plastic shell for the corneal curve by covering it. The watery fluid which is interposed neutralizes the irregularities of the cornea (see diagram, page 277). This much can be achieved with a contact lens which has no power ground into it—a lens which is the equivalent of spherical window-glass.

Furthermore, under these circumstances the subtleties and difficulties of refracting these astigmatic errors for ordinary glasses become totally unnecessary. The errors have disappeared.

OTHER VISUAL DEFECTS

The other major visual defects are near-sightedness (myopia) and far-sightedness (hyperopia). These are usually combined with some degree of measurable astigmatism. The contact lens is made to correct these errors of vision by having the proper prescription ground into the central or "corneal" portion.

Far-sightedness of moderate degree does not require the constant use of glasses because the eye itself can compensate considerably. One rarely finds patients in this classification using lenses. On the other hand, near-sightedness of comparable dioptric measurement cuts down distant vision to the point of a handicap.

The first consideration in the minds of the wearer of contact lenses and of the physician, is safety. There is no evidence in record to indicate that the wearing of contact lenses has produced permanent damage to any eye. In many cases there is considerable superficial irritation (conjunctivitis) at first. This is, of course, worse in sufferers from pre-existent chronic conjunctivitis. Medical treatment directed at this condition should precede and accompany attempts to wear the lenses.

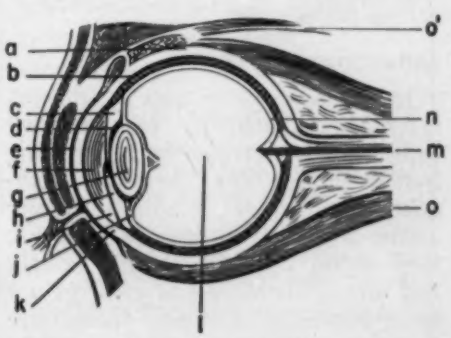
WOMEN PRINCIPAL USERS

For whom are contact lenses suitable? The greatest percentage of the users are myopic young women primarily interested in cosmetic considerations. It is not wise to ridicule their motivation. Only other young women who wear glasses eighteen hours a day can sympathize adequately.

It is true that an individual with a myopia of less than three diopters (low to moderate) can get along without glasses at a party in a small room if she learns to relax and accept the visual inadequacy for the occasion. However, many even in this category have a psychological inability to be at ease without the usual good correction provided by their glasses.

Certainly a higher myopia, uncorrected, presents almost insuperable social difficulties. Furthermore, the eyes appear smaller through myopic corrections; with contact lenses the same eye will not only retain its natural appearance but its visual quality may be enhanced. An individual's audience would have to be practised and on the alert to detect that he was wearing well-fitting contact lenses.

Another and larger group of potential wearers of contact lens con-



Vertical section through the eyeball: a, Sclera; b, choroid; c, ciliary muscle; d, *iris;* e, *culdesac of conjunctiva;* f, *anterior chamber and aqueous humor;* g, *crystalline lens;* h, *posterior chamber;* i, *angle of anterior chamber; j, suspensory ligament of lens;* k, *cornea;* l, *vitreous;* m, *optic nerve with central artery of retina;* n, *retina;* o,o', *ocular muscles.*

sists of professional people. Actors, dancers, musicians — those whose public appearance is their stock-in-trade. Surgeons, aviators, and others who are troubled by having their glasses become misty or steamy can now clear them by blinking.

ASSET TO ATHLETES

Athletes, especially swimmers are hampered by spectacles.

First, they may be knocked off, leaving the wearer almost blind.

Second, when an eyeglass breaks, its splinters are a paramount source of danger. A contact lens—especially the plastic variety—will eliminate this hazard and also protect the eye against abrasion.

Third, the contact lens provides good vision in all directions. A spectacle lens always distorts the image at its periphery, the more so the stronger it is. Moreover, the eye, moving behind the unmoving glass, is limited by the size of the frame; there are blind areas from the frame out. The contact lens, resting as it does upon the eye, moves as freely and gives vision as freely as the normal eye itself.

Fourth, in certain types of visual defects, prismatic errors are induced with ordinary glasses when one looks off center. These cause muscle imbalances and consequent discomfort. This is impossible with contact lenses, since the eye always looks through the center.

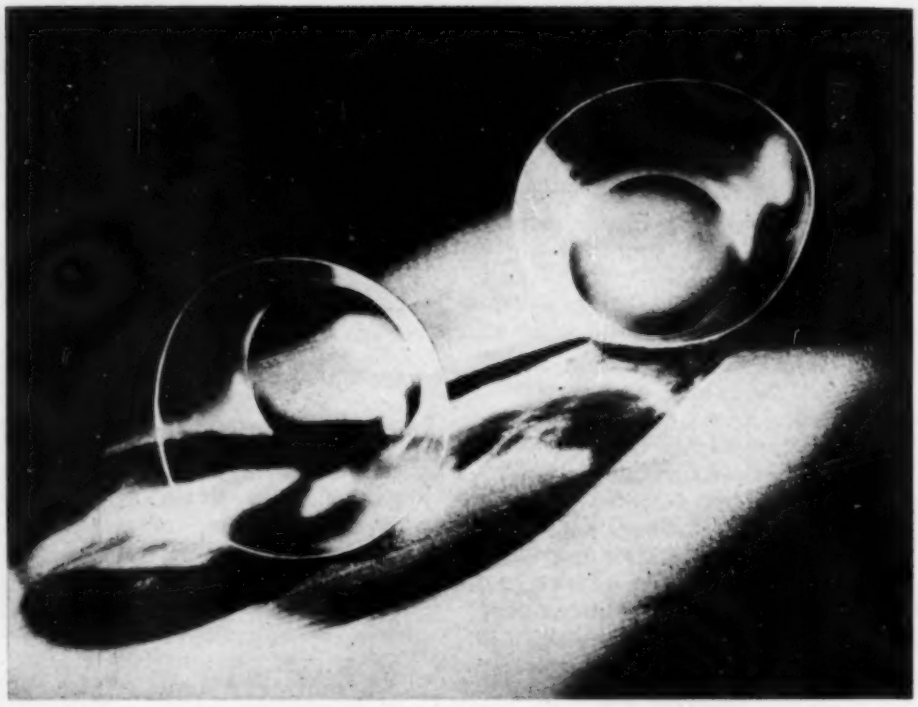
Fifth, the central part of the lens can be tinted to provide glare protection.

Sixth, perspiration cannot drip across these lenses.

INDUSTRIAL VALUE

In industry, protection is afforded machinists, chemists, etc., against fumes, flying particles and spattering irritant fluids. These three are a frequent source of blindness. Many workers object to goggles because they steam up, and become sweaty and dirty. Visibility and comfort are both impaired. Contact lenses are now a partial answer to these problems, and may some day be a complete solution.

The most important but least numerous category consists of those for whom contact lenses are medically necessary or advisable. The classical indication is keratoconus. As the name indicates, the cornea is conical instead of spherical. If the disease has not progressed so far as to have scarred the tip of the cornea, vision may be restored practically to normal in favorable cases.



The central position of each contact lens is molded to bulge out slightly in order to prevent the center from coming into contact with the central, transparent part, or cornea, of the eye. The outer, flanged part, rests only on the white part of the eye where it causes no pain or disturbance. Photo courtesy of Obrig.

Cases of corneal irregularity not compensable by ordinary spectacles, due, for example, to congenital defects, to old ulcers, to corneal injuries, to extinct trachoma, or to operative procedures may have vision improved to varying degrees by contact lenses.

Patients in whom the lenses of the eyes have been removed in the surgical cure of cataract usually require glasses so thick as to be rather unsightly. Especially in young persons so affected, is it advisable to try contact lenses. Not only do they look better, they commonly see better.

PROTECTS EYES FROM EXPOSURE

Eyes in which the cornea is suffering from exposure (inadequate lid coverage) may be protected by this device. There are many other special uses, as in reducing glare for albinos or concealing unsightly corneas with colored lenses; or in preventing adhesions after burns and some plastic operations.

Age is a factor in the wearing of contact lenses. After forty-five, most persons must wear a special correction for near vision. This condition is called presbyopia. The individual who has never worn glasses must now begin; he who has worn them regularly now requires either two pairs or bifocals. Similarly, the contact lens wearer who has had good distant vision will need accessory reading spectacles.

Extreme youth may be an objection to the wearing of contact lenses because the eye changes so much in early life. After the age of 15 to 17 years, however, there is little likelihood that major changes will be necessary in the lenses.

LIMITED TIME USE

The chief objection to contact lenses is the limited number of consecutive hours they can be worn. At their present stage of development the most reliable figures indicate that some 80% of those who make an honest effort can use their lenses for an evening of four or five hours. Perhaps five percent can wear them longer, occasional individuals up to twelve or twenty-four hours. Rare reports of spectacular lengths of time are questioned by experts in the field. We cannot yet regard the contact lens as a complete substitute for spectacles.

As the limit of the wearer's capaci-

ty approaches, a definite signal occurs: vision becomes somewhat hazy and is usually obscured by rainbow-haloes around the lights. This persists and increases until the lenses are removed, then remains for a variable period depending on how long the warning haze was disregarded.

The tolerance before this phenomenon starts is low at first but increases more or less rapidly with the days and weeks of practice until the individual reaches his maximum.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES

The physiological change which occurs when contact lenses are worn is temporary. It consists of transient swelling of the cells covering the cornea owing to fluid absorption. This produces a dispersion of light which results in the rainbows. The precise mechanism is not fully clear.

Investigation of the problem is taking two paths. One group bases its research on the hypothesis that the difficulty is with the solutions used to fill the space between the eye and the lens. So far, a dilute solution of sodium bicarbonate appears to be most generally acceptable. Solutions carefully compounded to be equivalent to tears serve no better.

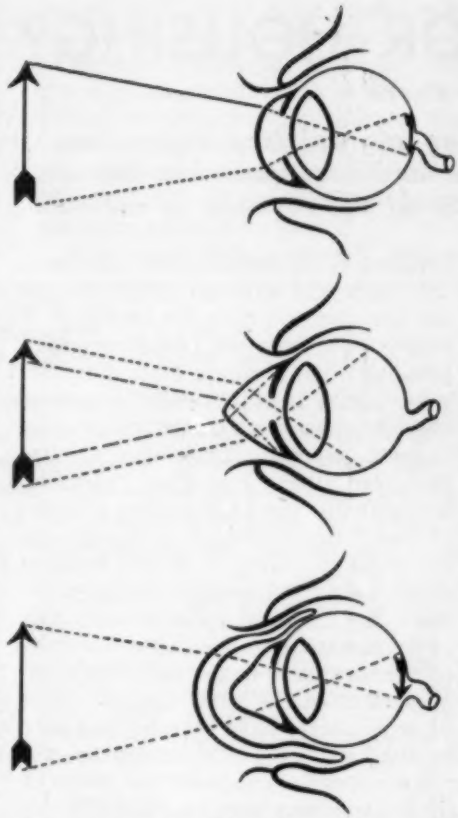
The second group of experimenters believes that the swelling of corneal cells is determined by the shape of the lens, and the extent of its "bearing surface" on the eye, as well as the location of that bearing surface relative to the cornea.

Psychological factors also affect the utility of these lenses. When motivation to wear them is sufficiently intense, performance is correspondingly better. When they are a casual toy, they are likely not to be worn much.

The manufacture of contact lenses is of interest. The ingenious device was first made in Germany at the end of the last century. For years the lenses were made of glass, and an individual's investment might perish underfoot in a fraction of a second.

In recent years they have been made of a plastic—lucite or plexiglass. Some current lenses are made of a combination of plastic and glass. The all-plastic lens is virtually unbreakable by accident.

There are two general methods of manufacture. In one, a mold is taken of the eye itself and the mold is used for shaping the lens. In the other, lenses are stamped out with complex dies and fitted by trial and error.



The upper drawing shows a normal eye which attains perfect vision because the cornea and lens focus the rays of light from the object viewed onto the retina, from whence it goes to the brain by way of the optic nerve. The center drawing represents a case of keratoconus, or cone-shaped eye. Because of the cone shape, the rays of light are not focused—some do not pass through the pupil and others spread out to the edge of the pupil. All this eye can see is the difference between light and dark, and ordinary glasses will not help.
However, the contact lens in the bottom drawing affords normal refraction of the light rays again.
Scientific American, Dec. 1942, from an article by Dr. Alston Callahan

MEDICAL SUPERVISION NEEDED

The molding method must be done under medical supervision. A local anesthetic is applied to the eyes, trial contact lenses inserted and the eyes refracted to ascertain what correction the contact lenses will carry. Then the trial lenses are removed and a mold is made of the surface of the eye with a gelatinous substance which hardens in place to the consistency of boiled egg-white. The procedure carries neither risk nor discomfort.

This soft mold is used to make first a negative, then a positive casting. From the latter the plastic shell is formed and the optical correction is ground on the corneal portion. This semi-finished lens is fitted to the patient and sent back to the laboratory.

The final lens is readjusted to the patient as often as necessary to secure a perfect mechanical and optical fit. The patient is taught to insert the lenses himself and guided through the first weeks of learning to wear them for longer and longer periods.

The alternative method is used chiefly by optometrists, although some ophthalmologists have recently adopted it. No mold is made. Sample lenses are tried on, the closest fit ascertained, the eye refracted and the appropriate lens ordered from the manufacturer. This lens is then carefully adjusted.

To assess the relative merit of the two techniques is difficult. Although the accuracy of fit is often greater with the molding method, the final wearing time has not definitely been shown to be superior to the other.

EXPENSE HIGH

In summary, contact lenses are still in the developmental stage, though apparently quite harmless. They are not to be considered a complete equivalent of spectacles—though this may come. They are of unique value in a number of medical conditions. And, finally, the expense is considerable; for this reason alone the contact lens candidate should assure himself that he is in competent hands.

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HOW MUCH FOR HOUSING?

by Marc Harris

Millions of American families are saddling themselves with houses of dubious value and insupportable debts; they will be the first casualties of the revision of values

TRADITIONALLY, a family is supposed to spend no more than a fourth of its income for shelter. Usually, the shelter charge merely includes the rent or occupancy charge, sufficient to cover depreciation, maintenance, heating, water, and taxes. It does not ordinarily include telephone, light or electric power, cooking fuel, refrigeration, charges for gardening, spring cleaning or window washing, or Christmas presents for the janitor and the mail man.

Actually, there is no standard to cover what is included in shelter charges. Surveys of such charges usually accept the rent as a shelter charge, without examining what it covers. But the definition given above may guide the tenant or home buyer who wishes to work out a budget.

Department of Labor surveys have shown that this target figure of one-fourth of income after taxes seldom works out in practice. Families in the lowest income brackets pay from 50% to as much as 70% of their incomes for shelter. Families in the middle income brackets pay about 20%. And families in the top brackets pay about 10%. These figures are rough approximations of a detailed sampling obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They are not precise but are sufficiently close to the proper decimal to make the point that a family's shelter charge, percentage-wise, is in inverse proportion to its income. Moreover, these are pre-war figures.

During and after the war, millions of American families were forced to leave homes where they were satisfactorily established and to assume a transient or a migratory mode of life. These families, living on the margin of the housing market, regardless of their income, have often been forced to pay a far higher portion of their earnings for housing than families which managed to stay in their pre-war homes for the duration. The experience of the migrant families suggests that the percentage of the shelter charge is not only in inverse proportion to income but also in direct proportion to desperation and need. The man and wife are more desperate for quarters than the bachelor. A single girl finds the problem more pressing than a single man. Families with children, particularly young children, are most desperate of all.

Rent control, theoretically, has protected these marginal families, but actually the outstanding success of rent control has been achieved with the great majority of homes holding stable long-term tenants. Evasive devices have milked more than a fair or legitimate rent from the majority of the strangers in the neighborhood. Violations of the letter and the spirit of rent control have been limited only by the capacity of the tenant to sacrifice. Ample evidence to support these assertions may be found in the correspondence and in the "first rent" files of OPA Rent Control offices.

The housing supply today suffers from a deficit that has been growing since 1926. Even with housing under construction at a record pace, the likelihood is that, with the elimination of substandard dwellings, the supply will be even tighter ten years from now than it is today. Meanwhile, the cost of housing is suffering from appalling increases in maintenance costs, building materials prices, land prices, and operating costs. The commercial landlord is relieved to a great degree of the impact of these costs by the fact that he is assured of a steady income from his properties, with an insignificant loss from turnover or vacancy. But the ordinary home-buyer sees no relief in sight except a modest reduction of financing charges. The only other possibility for reducing housing costs is the mass production of housing on an industrial basis, but hopes for mass production have yet to rise above the obstacle of high land charges.

If a family income after taxes is $5,000 a year—and that is more than 95% of American families receive in this year of grace—presumably it can afford a rent of $100 a month. It can afford to buy a house for $10,000. And it can afford to pay as much as $1,000 for a lot for the house.

These are the conventional rules for guiding expenditures for houses:

- One fourth of the income for rent.
- Two years' income for a purchase.
- One tenth of the purchase price or construction cost for a lot.

But in neighborhoods where the wealthiest five percent of the community live today, in the major urban centers, a lot costs from $2,000 to $6,000. A lot that costs as little as $1,000 is distinctly lower middle class. More than two-thirds of the houses on the market in Washington, D.C., are advertised at prices above $10,000. Houses that cost $8,500 in the boom year of 1926 are selling for $14,000, though they are twenty years older!

Between the time that John Snyder lifted L-41 and Wilson Wyatt issued the Veterans Emergency Housing Program Order Number One, virtually all new housing units built were priced above $10,000, including many that were specified originally to sell at $8,000. Even with government restrictions, 65% of the new units authorized through May 24th were scheduled to sell above $6,500, beyond the financial reach of 85% of the veterans for whom these homes presumably were built. Even slum properties, in a blighted area of Washington, sell for $4 a square foot.

These values are based upon commercial possibilities that never have been and probably never will be realized. Considering that 4,000 square feet represents a fair minimum of decency for a family lot, a mere 40 x 100, the remodelling of these slum properties would require an initial investment of $16,000 per unit for the land alone.

IT is extremely doubtful that families with incomes of $5,000 or less after taxes can long support the financing of housing which costs from $15,000 to $25,000 a unit. Sooner or later, the land and property market must come to a reckoning with the real capacity of American families to pay. It must reckon not only with the total earnings of the low-income and middle-income groups, but it must also consider the increasing pressure put upon the incomes of such families to pay for automobiles, medical insurance, household durables, and other items which once were regarded as luxuries but now are virtual necessities.

If there is to be an adjustment between these forces of supply and demand, it may come by government

action or by what a less sophisticated age would call a "natural" reaction. Basically there must either be a marked increase in the earning capacity of the great majority of American families — a possibility which might serve to inflate real estate values even further—or there must be a sharp decline of property prices—a decline which is unaccompanied by a drop in industrial production or employment. Government action can cushion the shock of such a real estate deflation, as in the redevelopment program provided in the General Housing Bill. And it might also assure an increase of purchasing capacity without permitting a corresponding advance in prices.

But meanwhile, several million American families are saddling themselves with houses of dubious value and a debt that is insupportable. They will be the first casualties of the revision of values. They will not be the only casualties, however. The federal government can insure against monetary loss those who have appraised and financed these houses. But it can not insure the financial community against the loss of public confidence. The borrower is no less the lender's client than the depositor.

And those who borrow to buy housing today are in a precarious position. They must expect not only the deflation that will follow a reconciliation of value with the market. They must also count upon the deflation that will accompany the accelerated production of new housing and the use of industrial techniques to offer better quality in housing at prices lower than this country has ever known. The family that buys an old house today is in the position of a family buying a new 1918 automobile in 1939. The new models will not only be better but cheaper. However, whereas the automobile costs a few months salary, the house costs several years' salary.

It is not in the tradition of the free enterprise system to provide every citizen full protection against loss. Risk is the price of our freedom. Our economy would not flourish as it does did we not have the opportunity to speculate on our individual initiative. But, at the behest of the financial community, the federal government is now obligated to defend lenders against certain elements of risk in their operations. And it is only fair that lenders should feel the obligation to pass on that protection to the people with whom they do business.

If the members of financial community feel themselves powerless to curb the present extravagant valuations of property, then they should at least call upon their government to use its powers to fulfill their responsibility. Instead they have used every possible trick to prevent the imposition of ceiling prices on real property, to remove rent control, and to fight government construction of low-cost housing.

The only course remaining to veterans, tenants, and small homeowners is to demand as much aid and protection from their government as lenders and builders have obtained.

CUMULATIVE INDEX

Each issue of the Reports contains this cumulative index of principal subjects covered since publication of the 1946 Buying Guide issue. By supplementing the Buying Guide index with this one, members can quickly locate current material and keep abreast of changes resulting from new tests. Page numbers run consecutively beginning with the January 1946 issue: Jan. 1-28, Feb. 29-56, Mar. 57-84, Apr. 85-112, May 113-140, June 141-168, July 169-196, Aug. 197-224, Sept. 225-252, Oct. 253-280.

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